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ANICKHIN VIEWS U.S. POSITION AT GENEVA TALKS

LD020242 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] In our commentary Oleg Anichkin looks at the position of the United States at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. This is what he writes:

It is best to examine the Geneva talks in the content of United States' global policy on the issues of war and peace. So first we must recall that in the past decade the United States has not ratified any agreement that would slow down the arms race or made a single constructive proposal. If it agreed to the present talks in Geneva to restrict nuclear weapons in Europe, it was obviously because the American public and world opinion were demanding resolute action to stop the arms race and the slide into a nuclear conflict.

By mutual agreement the Geneva talks were to be confidential, and nothing said there was to be revealed to the public. But the United States soon broke this agreement. Information about the talks appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES and also in the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. The source of the information could only have been the American side. Moreover, the leak to the press was done in such a way as to distort the Soviet position. In response, the Soviet defense minister, Dmitriy Ustinov, has spelled out the situation at the talks in an interview to the news agency TASS. He said the Soviet proposals indicate a large zone where all types of nuclear weapons would be reduced and limited. Here there would be a ban on the deployment of new kinds of nuclear weapons including the American cruise missiles and Pershing II. The Soviet proposals take into account the medium-range nuclear weapons in the possession of Britain and France, since these are targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies and they also call for the limiting of tactical nuclear weapons. All in all, the Soviet proposals would reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons by more than three times. The American proposals would reduce none but land-based missiles, where the Soviet Union embraces both land-based and airborne medium-range nuclear weapons. This would prevent any circumvention of a treaty. The United States continues to press for President Reagan's zero option, which requires that the Soviet Union unilaterally scrap the land-based missiles that it set up all of 20 years ago to counter the American forward-based facilities and they are a part of the established balance of strength in Europe. The Americans are clearly not acting logically when they enter into talks to reduce nuclear weapons but refuse to reduce a single one of their own nuclear facilities and even want the Soviet Union to agree to an increase in these facilities.

If Washington really wishes to lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, the solution is not a zero option that would scrap none but land-based missiles, because then the arms race would simply shift from the land to the sea and air and ultimately go still faster. The United States' position is obviously intended to obtain military advantages at the expense of the Soviet Union rather than arrive at a fair and mutually acceptable compromise.

OSTROGORSKIY ON CATHOLICS' ROLE IN SECURING PEACE

DW012003 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] On the eve of the Catholic Days, Cardinal Josef Hoeffner, archbishop of Cologne and chairman of the German Bishop's Conference, stated in a DPA interview that the Catholic Church cannot give a generally binding response to the question concerning the best way to preserve peace. The cardinal expressed the view that [words indistinct] had to be the irrevocable basis of any Christian action, but everybody had to decide for himself whether this Christian approach was to be expressed through the advocation of unilateral advance concessions in the field of disarmament or through mutual and balanced disarmament. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following in this connection:

Without wanting to interfere in the discussion of West German Catholics or to touch on the theological aspects of the peace issue -- because I simply lack the required knowledge -- I would like to point out that the alternative facing any participant of the peace movement -- be he a Christian or an atheist -- is a very concrete one. It does not matter much whether one chooses unilateral advance concessions or balanced disarmament as the best way to secure peace. The point is rather that balanced disarmament, which in my view is the sole realistic way to safeguard peace, has been reduced to an absurdity through NATO's thesis that rearmament is required first so that disarmament can be achieved. What is important now, in other words, is that the new and fatal spiral of the arms race, which was ushered in by NATO's missile decision and disguised as counterarming, must be stopped. Otherwise disarmament remains wishful thinking, a chimera on the road to nuclear inferno, which is open to believers of all faiths as well as to atheists.

This is why I get confused whenever appeals are made to secure peace through disarmament that exclude the issue of stationing new American missiles in the Federal Republic. On the one hand, any sincere call for common sense, peace and disarmament is naturally welcome. On the other hand, one must also not overlook the danger that although fair words may ease the conscience of the supporters of peace and disarmament and give them the satisfaction of having done something for their cause, the arms race continues as planned by those who hope to derive financial and political benefit from it. In my view, there is only one way to guard against this danger: namely, to concentrate efforts in all countries on preventing projects such as the missile decision from materializing.

Prospects for this have become better now that the United States has been made to sit down at the negotiating table in Geneva. The pressure exerted by public opinion, which brought this about, can also ensure that the negotiations will not be misused as a disguise for a missile arms race, by planning and precipitating a failure. But as far as the unilateral advance concessions are concerned, the following must be recalled: While there are discussions under way in the West on whether these concessions are advisable, the Soviet Union is making such unilateral advance concessions. It has renounced the deployment of new medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe, reduced the number of those already in place, undertaken the commitment of not being the first to launch a nuclear strike, and so forth. These advance concessions strengthen international trust and benefit the disarmament negotiations.

But the disarmament problem as well as the problem of safeguarding peace will be solved only when the other side drops its absurd thesis of rearming first. Whether this actually happens will depend upon all people of good will, and on the participants in the forthcoming Catholic Days in the FRG.

U.S. FEARS PUBLICATION OF USTINOV REMARKS

PM011521 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Col M. Ponomarev under the rubric "Observers' Notes": "The USSR's Constructive Position and the Impotence of Its Critics"]

[Text] Averting war, defending peace and curbing the arms race -- there is no more important task now for all peoples of the world. The limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe could play a large part in resolving it. That is why the public is displaying such great interest in the talks on this subject between the USSR and the United States in Geneva.

Last week a thorough and reasoned account of the Soviet Union's position at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe was given in the replies to a TASS correspondent by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister. At the same time, these replies convincingly showed the total unsoundness of the U.S. position at the talks and its notorious "zero option," obviously designed to wreck an accord. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov also refuted allegations disseminated in the West of the disruption of the approximate parity of forces existing between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO in the sphere of strategic and other nuclear arms and the conventional forces sphere. He stressed that the Soviet Union fundamentally rejects the line aimed at military superiority and does not recognize anyone else's right to such superiority.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov's replies to the TASS correspondent's questions attracted close world public attention. They have been published in full or in detailed summary by the newspapers of the socialist community countries and the progressive press organs of other states. "The USSR is striving to ensure that Europe becomes a zone free of nuclear weapons," the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO stressed. "The Soviet Union advocates the reciprocal freezing of nuclear arsenals," BERLINER ZEITUNG (GDR) notes.

Even some bourgeois press organs have been obliged to acknowledge the principled nature of Soviet foreign policy and the USSR's desire to really curb the arms race. Commenting on the replies given to the TASS correspondent by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, the London TIMES points out that he denounced the United States for its grave distortion of the Soviet position at the Geneva talks. "The USSR really wants to conduct the talks" is the conclusion of the West German newspapers RHEINISCHE POST and GENERAL-ANZEIGER. They note that Moscow advocates the active continuation of the Geneva talks with the United States, even though the Reagan administration's true military policy intentions are giving rise to grave doubts.

However, the precise assessment of the disarmament problem provided in Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov's replies to the TASS correspondent's questions and his account of the specific measures which the USSR is undertaking to advance the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have obviously not been to the taste of some people in the West, primarily the United States. They do not have and cannot have facts to refute the premises put forward by the USSR defense minister or his exposures of the true background to the "zero option" proposed by the U.S. side and the phony story of the U.S. "lag" behind the Soviet Union in the strategic arms sphere current in Washington leading circles. Then they decided across the ocean to resort to aposiopesis, or, to put it simply, to conceal the truth from their citizens.

That is the position on the part of those in power in the United States, and the vast propaganda service they have created stems from the U.S. administration's entire course. Making available the content of the USSR defense minister's replies to ordinary Americans would mean presenting themselves as opponents of disarmament and initators of the arms race.

And even the White House is afraid of this now, so broad is the scale acquired by the antiwar movement in the United States itself and so widespread is the understanding of the mortal danger involved in preparing for a nuclear war -- be it a "limited, "protracted" or any other war.

However no attempts to keep quiet about the USSR's struggle to curb the threat of war and safeguard the people's security will be successful. The truth will out. And then everyone will see that military equilibrium at the lowest possible armaments levels is the USSR's constructive approach toward nuclear arms limitation in Europe and nuclear disarmament as a whole. And Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov stresses that the reciprocal freezing of the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States would be a first important step in halting the nuclear arms race. This would rule out the possibility of stockpiling nuclear weapons and would create favorable preconditions for the speediest adoption of effective decisions to reduce and limit nuclear armaments.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER LETTER TO PRESS

PM021023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Paris [no date given] (TASS) -- It has been learned in Paris that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has sent the publishers of major West European and American papers a letter trying to explain President R. Reagan's recent remarks that the U.S. administration is preparing for a protracted nuclear war and is seeking to create the appropriate nuclear potential for the purpose. The Pentagon bosses confirm in the letter that the Regan administration is building up U.S. nuclear forces that, according to the current American strategic doctrine, are supposed to withstand a lengthy nuclear war.

However, things clearly do not add up for the Pentagon head. On the one hand, he admits that the United States is making active preparations for a protracted nuclear war; on the other, he claims that this is being done to withstand Soviet nuclear strikes in a protracted nuclear war.

But, as is well known, it is the Soviet Union that is suggesting to the United States that it pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States has refused to do this; although the Soviet Union has adopted such a pledge.

Weinberger made no mention of all this.

The appearance of the Weinberger letter is clearly an unusual action, even by American standards. And the Western press is emphasizing this.

French papers are noting that Weinberger's action is aimed at the West European countries where it is proposed to deploy the new American nuclear missiles and where, as the date of this deployment approaches, the Pentagon intends to step up its propaganda campaign to distort the real situation.

West European papers are quoting lengthy extracts from a U.S. Defense Department directive recently leaked to the press that orients the U.S. Armed Forces toward winning a nuclear war.

This directive, as is well known, has caused serious concern to public opinion not only in West Europe but in the United States itself.

These actions by the Reagan administration are leading to an increased threat of the outbreak of nuclear war, representative G. Brown from California declared in the U.S. Congress. Former U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has stressed that "it is madness to speak of fighting a protracted nuclear war."

COMMENCEMENT OF NATO 'BOLD GUARD' EXERCISE

LD012242 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] NATO has begun ground, naval and air force exercises which will involve over 300,000 servicemen. The war games will be held along the entire perimeter of the North Atlantic bloc, from Nordkapp in Norway to the Mediterranean and Turkey's eastern borders. This show of military force will be opened by the Bold Guard exercise on the territory of Denmark and Federal Germany. About 50,000 servicemen, 250 aircraft and 50 naval ships will be engaged.

PIPELINE EQUIPMENT LOADING IN GLASGOW CONTINUES

LD012250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The loading of a Soviet ship with equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline has continued today in the British port of Glasgow. The equipment has been manufactured by the British firm of John Brown Engineering which has declared its intention to fulfill the Soviet order in full and on time in spite of Washington's sanctions.

The loading in the port of Glasgow will last until the end of this week, and the overall weight of the cargo -- compressors -- is 2,000 tons. This is the first batch of equipment from the British firm that is due to supply our country with 21 turbines under the gas-for-pipes contract.

In connection with the beginning of deliveries, a spokesman for the British Government has stated that London does not intend to give up this contract, although the Reagan administration is threatening sanctions against British firms. The stance of the Tory Cabinet was supported also by the opposition Labor Party. In a BBC television interview, its spokesman expressed the opinion that Britain should take countermeasures against the Americans similar to those which they have taken against West European companies.

The British company of John Brown Engineering will now inevitably become the object of sanctions by Washington. Last week, as you probably remember, sanctions were applied to the French companies of Dresser France and Creusot-Loire. Export of U.S. equipment and technology to them has been banned. At the same time U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Commerce Secretary Baldrige are now advising Reagan to ease the punishment on the British firm. By this they hope to reduce to a minimum the damage done to relations between the United States and West Europe by President Reagan's policy of sanctions and repressions.

DRESSER FRANCE PROTEST MEETING REPORTED

PM011103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "Despite Pressure From Washington"]

[Text] Le Havre -- Even as I approached Le Havre, northern France's "gateway to the sea," I heard the latest news broadcast by radio from Paris: The French Government had compelled the French branch of the U.S. company Dresser Industries Incorporated -- the Dresser France firm -- to supply the USSR, as planned, with equipment for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

The workers who had struggled for the past 2 months to ensure that this very large order was fulfilled had achieved victory.

Last Tuesday morning the entire personnel had gathered at the plant gates. On the walls were placards and posters reading: "No to dollar diktat!"; "In France it is the French who decide!"; "The Dresser company must fulfill its contracts!" and "Down with the embargo!"

The development of events at this plant was dramatic. The resistance offered by its personnel to the transatlantic decision on the embargo went beyond purely economic demands. It acquired the nature of a nationwide patriotic action.

"The Dresser management," Serge Gougeon, secretary of the plant's General Confederation of Labor organization, "submitted to the order issued from across the ocean -- that the three compressors already built should not be dispatched and that the further fulfillment of the whole order be halted. The danger was great. I recall that the value of the contract for deliveries to the Soviet Union is Fri20 million, which is 1/4 of the enterprises' annual output. More than 200 workers would have been faced with dismissal if Washington's instructions had been carried out. It was literally a case of life or death for the plant. That is why the plant's workers resolutely opposed management's stance."

The "Dresser affair" was becoming an increasingly "hot" one. After all, Washington threatened that the decisions on the embargo should be fulfilled unconditionally by all foreign branches of U.S. companies and by firms producing output under U.S. licenses. As is well known, the threats had no effect on the French Government.

After the demonstration at the enterprise gates, journalists were issued the text of the resolution approved by the entire personnel. In particular it stresses: "We pledge to resolutely support the government decision." Here, at the meeting, J. Desmaison, deputy leader of the National Federation of Metal Workers, which is affiliated with the General Confederation of Labor, said that the Dresser plant workers' victory is of fundamental significance. After all, the decision taken by the Reagan administration also ties the hands of other, larger companies which have also received orders for the USSR -- Alsthom-Atlantique, Creusot-Loire and Thomson.

"The actions taken by the Dresser workers reflect the changes which have taken place in France over the past year," Senator Jacques (Eberar) stressed in a talk with me. "Now, with a left majority government, France is seeking a policy of national independence. It is gratifying that in this specific instance a principle long defended by the Communists has triumphed: Produce French. We must be absolutely self-sufficient and independent of the United States in the economy, production and technology."

Before leaving Le Havre, I visited one of the yards at the port where enormous containers are standing. They are the three compressors (each weighing about 60 tons) whose transportation to the USSR has now been given the go-ahead. And here at the dockside I had a last interview. (Zh. Kamden), the captain of the French dry-cargo ship, says: "In the next few hours the compressors will be loaded. We are bound for Riga."

FURTHER U.S. 'PENALTIES' ON PIPELINE TRADE

LD011032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0706 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 1 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: The R. Reagan administration is threatening further "penalties" against West European firms who refuse to bow to the discriminatory ban on supplies to the USSR of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline which has been imposed by the U.S. President. B. White, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Commerce, stated that the United States "will take measures" against the British company John Brown Engineering which intends to supply equipment to the USSR for the gas pipeline manufactured under American licenses. Loading of the first consignment of equipment has already begun at the port of Glasgow.

L. Speakes, deputy press secretary at the White House, has also come out with unconcealed threats against this firm. At the same time, William Brock, a special representative of the U.S. President at trade talks, will leave for London on Thursday to put pressure on the British Government and trade and industrial circles in Great Britain.

As is known, last week official Washington imposed discriminatory measures against the French companies Dresser France and Creusot-Loire banning exports of American equipment and technology to them.

GAS PRODUCTION, PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION EXAMINED

LD011516 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union is rapidly increasing its gas production. During the past two decades gas production increased more than ten-fold. Whereas 42 billion cubic metres were produced in 1960, the figure for 1981 and the first half of 1982 was 712 billion cubic metres. The USSR's share in the world output of this fuel and industrial raw material has grown considerably whereas the share of the United States, for instance, has dropped from 51 per cent in 1973 to the present 38 per cent.

By proven gas resources, estimated to be 34 trillion cubic metres, the Soviet Union holds the leading place in the world. Most of the gas deposits are beneath the permafrost and unpassable marshes in the north of western Siberia.

The Soviet state attaches much importance to the development of the gas industry because gas is playing an ever greater role in the national economy. It now accounts for 25 per cent of the country's fuel and energy balance. 90 per cent of all steel, cast iron, cement and mineral fertilizers in the country are produced with the help of gas and also a considerable part of electricity. 200 million people in the USSR (population 270 million) use gas in their homes for the lowest fee in the world--16 kopecks per person a month.

The length of Soviet gas pipelines is steadily growing. Today their total length is 136,000 kilometres while by 1985 this figure will reach 170,000 kilometres.

The laying of new gas pipelines from the Siberian deposits to the central areas of the USSR is a difficult and costly enterprise. But the USSR possesses sufficient material and technical resources to build them at a pace without precedent in world practice. In practical terms, the USSR puts one big gas pipeline into service every year. For the sake of comparison it should be noted that the United States needed ten years to build a gas pipeline across Alaska.

Three big gas pipelines are now being built in the USSR. The Urengoy-Western Europe export pipeline will be about 5,000 kilometres long. It will be the biggest gas pipeline in the world. Pumped under a pressure of 75 atmospheres, the Siberian gas will streak through the 1,420 mm-diametre pipes with the speed of an express train.

In reply to the American administration's discriminatory measures additional steps were taken in the USSR to build the export gas pipeline on schedule. The laying of the large-diametre pipes is being conducted according to the existing time-table. The Western partners of the Soviet Union will get the Siberian gas on the dates provided for by international agreements.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS AIR 'SHARP DIFFERENCES'

LD012232 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] London September 1 TASS -- A conference of finance ministers of Commonwealth member countries held here has laid bare sharp differences between them on a wide range of fiscal policy question. Although the final communique, as usual, glossed over the contradictions with vague phrases and expressions, local forces are unanimous in pointing out the polarisation of forces inside the Commonwealth and the division of these countries into two "financial camps", putting the industrialised countries -- Britain, Canada and Australia -- against the overwhelming majority of developing countries.

The proposal of New Zealand's finance minister, Robert Muldoon, that "rich" Commonwealth states should increase their economic and financial aid to Asian, African and Central American countries evoked heated debates at the conference. Muldoon's proposal was supported by 43 ministers. However, it was fiercely attacked by Britain's finance minister, Geoffrey Howe, who said that this aid would cause serious economic difficulties in industrialised states.

Geoffrey Howe opposed in the same fierce way Robert Muldoon's proposal on convening an international conference to work out measures for the reorganization of old financial institutions which have proved to be ineffective, for instance, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, and for the setting up of new institutions in order to ensure higher economic growth rates of developing countries. Ministers of these countries stressed the need to channel the bulk of financial resources to economic development in order to prevent in the West an economic crisis of equal proportions to the Great Depression of the 30's.

Local observers point out that the proposals of the developing countries were opposed primarily by representatives of those countries who toe the U.S. line in their economic policies. These include Canada, Britain, Australia and Jamaica. The conference produced virtually no concrete results, and it is believed here that the struggle between the "rich" and "poor" Commonwealth members will be continued at the meeting of IMF and World Bank member countries due to be held in Canada next week.

MINISTERS' MESSAGE TO CHEMISTRY-82 EXHIBITION

LD020618 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR expressed confidence that the international exhibition Chemistry-82 will help further develop the chemical industry, speed up scientific and technological progress and promote mutual understanding between the peoples. The Soviet Government sent a message of greetings to the participants and guests of the exhibition which is to open here on Thursday.

The message says in part: "At a time when the international situation has sharply deteriorated and when the United States and NATO are stepping up the arms race, the Soviet Government is consistently pursuing a peaceful foreign policy and comes out for the relaxation of international tension, for preventing a nuclear catastrophe, for peace throughout the world, and for the further expansion of economic, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges between countries, irrespective of their social systems, including exchanges in the field of chemical science and technology."

LYUTYY ASSESSES EFFECT OF ICA NAME CHANGE

LD010944 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

President Ronald Reagan has signed into law a bill renaming Washington's main body of foreign policy propaganda -- the Agency for International Communication [AIC] into the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

The official Washington has thus decided to return to the old name of its main propaganda mouthpiece. It had been preserved since its founding, when the cold war was at its peak in 1953 to 1978, when after a number of measures for reorganization it was renamed into the Agency for International Communication.

But what is the cause of this step? As is admitted in the official press release issued on Wednesday, the name AIC has never been "popular" either among the AIC officials in the USA or abroad. The American newspapers repeatedly reported in this connection on cases when AIC was "mistaken" abroad for CIA, as the English abbreviations of these two departments consist of the same letters, but only in a different order.

But it must be pointed out, that the identification of the AIC with the CIA, the U.S. espionage department, is by no means accidental. It is well known that the Langley knights of cloak and dagger have close ties with the psychological experts, who have recourse to lies and misinformation for stagemanaging acts of ideological sabotage against the socialist community. This is, for example, the daily subject matter of the radio station "Voice of America", which is run by the AIC pouring into the air streams of CIA-cooked slanders against the socialist system, the foreign policy of the USSR and its allies.

The CIA's acts of propaganda sabotage have assumed such a crude character recently that confidence in that department is being speedily lost in the developing countries and even among the West European allies of the USA. Under these conditions the Reagan administration decided to change the scandalous signboard as soon as possible.

As is pointed out in the AIC's press release, the agency officials believe that the change in the name will boost the organization's prestige abroad and result in a better understanding of the USA and its policy abroad. These are naive hopes. The change of the signboard by no means changes the militaristic essence of the policy of the United States, which is deeply hostile to the peoples and meets with increasing condemnation the world over.

CHINA'S NEW RECTIFICATION MOVEMENT QUESTIONED

OW020630 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 31 Aug 82

[(Shi Qing) commentary: "Why Is It Necessary To Carry Out Another Rectification?"]

[Text] I think that the article appearing in RENMIN RIBAO on the eve of the opening of the 12th CPC Congress on the forthcoming rectification has certainly vexed a great many party members and triggered their protests. The article has also frightened other party members. Experience has told people that another rectification is a cause for apprehension for the majority of party members.

Of course, nobody will deny that the method of criticism and self-criticism is of great significance to a truly revolutionary party, when it is used as a motivating force to consolidate and develop a party. Anyone familiar with the history of the communist movement knows that the method of criticism and self-criticism was not invented by Mao Zedong at all. Mao Zedong's rectification was an entirely different story. As for the true innerparty criticism and self-criticism, the advantages and effects of this method have already been tested and proved by the rich and all-round experience of Lenin's party, the CPSU.

The Beijing leaders themselves admit that there are two methods of criticism and self-criticism. They allege that Mao Zedong's method of cruel struggle and relentless attack is the result of the CPSU's influence. They also rave that it was Wang Ming, not Mao Zedong, who used this method. This is a slander against the CPSU. Let those who launch the rectification movement examine their consciences.

However, let us do some analysis. Why does the Chinese Communist [word indistinct] want to ignore the ironclad facts of the Chinese revolution and the Communist Party of China itself to defend the bloody experience of the first rectification movement, launched by Mao Zedong at the beginning of the 1940's, which caused irreparable losses to the cadres of the CPC? As we all know, during the period of the first rectification movement, Mao Zedong and his henchman Kang Sheng used the sham slogan "Cure the sickness to save the patients" as a shield to persecute fine internationalist cadres within the party and all those who disagreed with Mao Zedong thought and his line. The method of persecution was used in the first rectification movement. Mao Zedong called this method the discrediting method. He used this method to force the cadres within the party to examine their unwarranted errors and tendencies, admit that Mao Zedong thought was genuine Marxism-Leninism and regard Mao Zedong's line as the CPC's guiding line. Many people could not stand interrogation by torture and had to engage in self-criticism. They wrote statements of repentance under Kang Sheng's oral instruction. Some other people were forced to take an oath on giving allegiance to Mao Zedong and his thought. Some people who repented became so disreputable that, although they were not removed from their posts, they could not play any significant political role.

Those who are planning to launch another rectification movement after the 12th CPC Congress are well aware of these facts. However, they still intend to defend the rectification movement, which is hardly welcomed within the party. Today, on the eve of the opening of the 12th CPC Congress, their intention is very dangerous and malicious. Who wants to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the bitterly disappointing rectification movement? What is the purpose? According to Beijing's official propaganda, the overall situation within the party and in China is stable, and the influence of those supporting the Cultural Revolution has been basically eliminated. The Beijing chieftains say: Only one or two among 10,000 people may believe in the ideas of left deviation of the Cultural Revolution. If this is true, who would be the targets for the newly planned rectification? Whose sickness would the present leaders of the CPC intend to cure with Mao Zedong's method?

There is no need to guess. Let us take a look at Beijing's propaganda materials. Not long ago RENMIN RIBAO carried an article entitled "Strengthen the Party Spirit." The article mentioned the severe criticism of some literary and arts workers seeking personal privileges and their arrogant attitude in March 1943. Their failure to maintain close ties with the masses was also severely criticized. Mao Zedong and Kang Sheng then wantonly labeled cadres they wanted to punish as subjectivists, sectarians and dogmatists. Today, people who disagree with the official line are also labeled as individualists and personal privilege seekers. The targets are the same as in Mao Zedong's days: intellectuals and party members on the literary and arts front.

However, this is obviously only the beginning. Judging from Mao Zedong's entire experience of punishing people in past years, the movement to purge and persecute people whom the authorities disliked expanded after each CPC congress. The bitter experience of the history of Mao Zedong's rectification movement also confirms a truth: Such a movement can never consolidate the unity of party members. On the contrary, the movement will only deepen the crisis within the party.

U.S. URGES JAPAN TO INCREASE ARMS EXPENDITURE

LD011424 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo September 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

A Japanese-American consultative meeting on questions of "ensuring security" is under way on the Hawaiian Islands to the accompanyment of the U.S. administration-orchestrated hysterical anti-Soviet campaign.

As is reported by the press, high-placed Pentagon officials, participating in the meeting, who intimidate their Japanese colleagues with a mythical "Soviet military threat in the Far East," demanded that Tokyo should share with Washington "the burden of defense of north-western part of the Pacific. "To the Japanese it was noted that they exert insufficient efforts to defend sea lanes in those areas and that the five-year programme of enhancing the combat might of the Japanese Army, which was drawn up by the Japan Defense Agency, "does not meet the military strategic situation, shaping in Asia and the Pacific."

The United States, writes the news agency KYODO today, actually demanded revision of the programme of the buildup of the armed forces" of Japan which was adopted in 1976. A statement made by U.S. Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Armitage is the testimony of Washington's determination to press for further involvement of the Far Eastern ally into the orbit of its aggressive strategy. As is reported by KYODO, R. Armitage emphasized that Japan's insufficient activity in that sphere might negatively affect Japanese-American relations.

Reporting the Honolulu meeting, the local press stresses that Washington does not conceal its discontent with Japan's military programme for 1983 fiscal year which envisages a rise of 7.3 per cent in allocations for the needs of "defense" as compared with the current fiscal year. Even the astronomic sum of 2.8 trillion yen, earmarked for the buildup of armaments did not satisfy Japan's overseas partner who demanded that she should make still greater efforts in the military sphere.

CANADIAN PARTY BOYCOTTS CHON TU-HWAN BANQUET

SK020954 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Dictator Chon Tu-hwan's 4-day official visit to Canada was marked by a demonstration opposing the suppression of human rights in South Korea. The Democratic Party, an opposition party of Canada, boycotted a banquet arranged for Chon Tu-hwan, thus expressing its protest against the South Korean authorities' suppression of democratic freedom. The dictator left Ottawa for Seoul on 31 August.

S. KOREANS DEMONSTRATE ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK020015 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] According to a recent report by Japan's KYODO, a demonstration was staged in South Korea in denunciation of the Japanese Government for screening textbooks to [word indistinct] the continuity of aggression perpetrated by militarist Japan in World War II.

South Korean major opposition parties demanded that the government take diplomatic measures to have Tokyo [word indistinct] crimes committed by Japanese militarists during the war.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET VIETNAMESE LEADERS

LD011708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhnov have sent a greetings telegram to the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. The telegram conveys warm greetings and most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the SRV's national holiday.

The birth of the first workers and peasants state in Southeast Asia as a result of the victory of the August Revolution in 1945, the telegram says, was an event of enormous historical significance marking the beginning of a new era in the centuries-old history of Vietnam.

The heroic Vietnamese people are justifiably proud of their achievements in socialist construction and their victories in the struggle for the freedom of the homeland won in the past 37 years under the leadership of its glorious Communist Party. Under the combat slogan "There is nothing more dear than independence and freedom," raised by outstanding revolutionary and internationalist Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people threw off the colonial yoke, inflicted defeat on the imperialist aggressors and their minions and achieved the total liberation and reunification of their homeland.

Their unswerving courage and patriotism vividly reappeared during the period of repulsing the aggression of the Beijing hegemonists. Always on the side of Vietnam's courageous patriots was the militant solidarity of the socialist community and all honorable people in the world acting against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

Today the working people of Vietnam, overcoming difficulties facing the country, the telegram of Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov continues, are persistently implementing tasks assigned by the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam to create a material and technical basis for socialism and strengthen their homeland's defense capability.

Vietnam's active contribution to the struggle to consolidate the cause of socialism, universal peace and international security and its close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and with all peace-loving forces are further strengthening the SRV's international position and prestige.

The consistent policy of developing good neighborly relations in the Asian Continent and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, pursued by Vietnam together with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, is meeting with widespread approval.

We note with deep satisfaction, Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov write, that fraternal solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam and between the Soviet Union and the SRV are unswervingly developing and deepening for the good of our countries. The interests of our two peoples' peaceful creative labor and the cause of peace and social progress throughout the world are served by the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

True to the Leninist banner of socialist internationalism and guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet Communists and all Soviet people will continue tirelessly to strengthen the traditional friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the SRV and resolutely to support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle to build socialism and in their efforts to defend their independence and national sovereignty.

The telegram says in conclusion: On fraternal Vietnam's national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all the courageous and industrious Vietnamese people new great successes in the construction of a socialist society. May the indestructible friendship, fraternal solidarity and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples develop and strengthen.

POLISH MEDIA CITED ON 'CALM ATMOSPHERE'

LD011656 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 1 Sep 82

["Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw September 1 TASS -- According to news agency PAP reports as well as those of Polish radio and television, the country has entered into the first day of autumn in a calm, businesslike atmosphere. All industrial enterprises, institutions and organizations functioned without interruptions. Work collectives and broad segments of the population condemn the attempts undertaken recently to cause disorders and disturbances in various parts of the country. Workers, peasants, and representatives of intelligentsia stress in their statements that the extremists do not express the interests of the working masses and their adventurism is doing big damage to the whole of society. The working people approve of the firm position of the government adopted in the face of actions hostile to socialism and to the constitutional rule of law. The appeal of the Polish leadership to keep calm and to work in order to overcome the difficulties experienced by the country met with a response from the population.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES JOINT POLISH TANK EXERCISE

PM011245 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 27 August carries on page 1, under the headline "In a Single Combat Formation," a 600-word report from Lt Col V. Kiryazov datelined "Northern Group of Forces" on joint exercises by Soviet and Polish tank companies to "rehearse cooperation between platoons during an offensive." "All the exercises were held in a spirit of competetiveness and with great intensity," Kiryazov declares. He describes how a Soviet lieutenant helped a "Polish friend" whose tank was the target of a counterattack in the exercise. Kiryazov concludes: "The tactical exercise was intensive. It was a new step forward in rehearsing questions of cooperation and of improving the combat skill of Soviet and Polish servicemen."

The report does not specify the time or place of the exercise.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWED ON NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

PM011603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS correspondent A. Babenko report under the general heading "Fraternal Papers: Topical Theme": "School Soon"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Today TRYBUNA LUDU contains an item pegged to the start of the new academic year in Poland.

Around 7.9 million children will be starting school, it writes. This is 300,000 more than in the last academic year. Some 60 secondary and 100 primary schools will be opeing their doors for the first time, and around 5,000 schools will have undergone repairs by the time the pupils arrive.

In its concern for the younger generation the state is allocating extra funds for educational needs this year, despite the well-known difficulties. More capital has been invested in the repair and construction of schools. Children in preschool establishments and pupils in reception classes will receive free textbooks for the time time. The state will also be paying the wages of school catering staff. Previously the money came from parents.

However, the paper continues, the education system has not escaped the difficulties which Poland is experiencing. In particular, textbooks and manuals are in short supply. Schools have declared the last week before the start of the academic year a week of readiness to receive the students. This week, the paper writes in conclusion, will be a test for all those on whom the successful start of classes depends.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON GOMULKA DEATH

LD021030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1011 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee has expressed deep condolences in connection with the death of Wladyslaw Gomulka, eminent figure of the Polish and international communist and workers' movement and one of the founders of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party.

Wladyslaw Gomulka devoted all his life to the cause of the working class, to building socialism in People's Poland and to the cohesion of the socialist community. The bright memory of Wladyslaw Gomulka, a true son of the Polish people and standard bearer of Soviet-Polish friendship and alliance, will forever remain in the hearts of Soviet Communists and all the working people of our country.

ANNIVERSARY OF SLOVAK UPRISING CELEBRATED

Moscow Meeting

LD260148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 38th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising has been held in Moscow. Speakers noted that the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was tempered in the joint struggle against fascism. CSSR Ambassador Lovetsinky stressed that the Soviet Union shouldered the main burden of the war. The exploits of the soldier-liberators will forever remain in the hearts of the Czechoslovak people.

Envoy's Reception

PM011507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Celebrating the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 26 August CSSR Ambassador to the USSR C. Lovetinsky arranged a reception to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The reception was attended by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military commanders and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

ITALIAN CRISIS CONTINUES DESPITE NEW GOVERNMENT

LD301538 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Station observer Anatoliy Yuriyev interview by unidentified announcer -- live or recorded]

[Text] The following is a commentary on the government crisis that ended in Italy last week.

[Question] Giovanni Spadolini, political secretary of the Republican Party, has formed a new cabinet. It includes all the ministers in the preceding government. In this connection we have asked a few questions of our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev. Well, then, Anatoliy, many Italian and foreign journalists forecast that the crisis would be long and difficult. In the end, all ships made harbor within a 2-week span, a very short time as things go in Italy. The crisis has now been dispatched to the archives. Where, in your opinion, did your journalist colleagues go wrong?

[Answer] It is true that few people could have foreseen that the interparty and intraparty struggle that came to a boil 2 weeks ago would have resolved itself in a repetition of the five-party coalition. The key to understanding the results of the negotiations which have just ended has been given to us in an aside by Liberal [Party] Secretary Zanone, who said that what took place was a reconciliation without love. From this we deduce that the disagreements between parties and their internal groups have in no way been settled. Consequently, power has again been shared out.

A compromise took place at the summit to rule the country as before. But, the government crisis is solved this way; not the political crisis. The political crisis that surfaced over the failure of the five-party coalition, recognized by many including many dominant groups, this crisis, as I said, has remained on the agenda of the Italian situation. I also dare to say that the reformation of this coalition can only deepen the political crisis and that because of this, in all probability the new government will not have an easy life.

[Question] It is no secret that foremost among the dominant groups that recognized on 1 August the breakup of the five-party coalition were the Socialists. Not only that, but they set their sights on early elections. What stopped them?

[Answer] First of all, there was the political isolation in which the socialists found themselves. New elections would have posponed for many months any examination of the problems that concern the great majority of Italians. As the claims of Italian workers show, what interests them is not electoral meetings but fighting unemployment and inflation, solving terrorism and the reactionary maneuvers of this government and the masonic lodges, a policy aiming at promoting disarmament, world peace, cooperation among nations. Finding themselves confronted by general hostility and a situation leading to early elections, the socialists had to retreat. Yet according to the latest reports from Rome, they succeeded in having a number of their requests accepted.

[Question] Therefore, as we see, the government coalition has returned to where it started?

[Answer] In fact, that is how it is. Stiffening into conservative positions, the government parties failed to find a solution. For some time now they have been in a vicious circle where they landed through their obstinate reluctance to change their methods of government and through their eternal anticommunist discrimation. Though many formulas have been tried, some more than once, the situation only changes for the worse. Recently attacks have resumed on the rights and the standard of living of the working masses. So, the need for basic change is still real and no Italian Government can escape this need.

U.S. TRIES TO SUPPRESS ITALIAN CW SITE DATA

LD020132 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 1 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] I shall acquaint you with the report published in the American NEWSWEEK magazine, "The Poisoned City Is Trying To Recover." That is the headline of the report. That city is located in the north of Italy and it is called Sevezo. Six years ago there was an explosion at the Icmesa chemical plant. That plant used to produce poisonous chemical substances for the NATO armies. As a result of the explosion a poisonous cloud rose above the plant and the city, a cloud of dioxin which Americans used during the Vietnam war. This poisonous chemical substance is very dangerous. One kilogram is sufficient to kill several million people and the effects of dioxin may now show up immediately and may affect many generations of people.

Children who were born after the event have fallen victims to the explosion. It is said in the report that attempts are being made to close the Sevezo case prematurely. The effects of the explosion are being downgraded. The enterprise managers have remained unpunished. The people who suffered from the explosion have not been fully compensated. According to the testimonies of scientists, physicians and city inhabitants, there has been a sharp increase in the rate of deaths from various complicated illnesses, children are born deformed and the area is still contaminated.

The efforts to close the Sevezo case are explained by the fact that the United States intends to site stores of its chemical weapons in Italy and it is trying to suppress and distort any published fact about how dangerous that is and the fatal consequences it may cause.

SPANISH NEOFASCIST PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITY NOTED

LD301348 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Madrid August 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Muravev writes: The ultra-rightist forces have noticeably stepped up their activities in Spain as pre-term general elections have been announced for October 28 this year. The camp of fascist formations has been joined by yet another one -- "Sons of the Military." It is headed by the son of the Civil Guard Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero, one of the main organizers of the abortive military coup in February of last year.

The extreme right-wingers are trying to destabilise the situation in the country and push the reactionary military to a new anti-government action. Virtually a few days ago Teodoro Escribano, secretary of the Socialist Party organisation in the small settlement of Alcala-de-Enares, became the latest victim of the Nazi thugs. He was brutally beaten up by them and brought to hospital in a grave state.

The right-wing ultras are setting fire and smashing premises of democratic parties and trade unions and of other progressive organisations. They are making use of firearms, brass knuckles, knives, iron chains and metal rods. The names of these organisations sound like a brazen challenge: "Adolf Hitler," "Blue Division," "Spanish Armed Detachments," etc. The fascists are pasting leaflets in prominent parts of the capital and other cities with the provocative call "The military to power."

The neofascists are acting in close alliance with reactionary military and civilians who are giving the fascist groupings and organizations lavish financial support.

NORDIC FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD312126 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Helsinki August 31 TASS -- Foreign ministers of the European Nordic countries have declared for continuing detente and successfully completing the Madrid meeting.

In the communique, which was issued here upon completion of their meeting, the foreign ministers of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland expressed profound concern about the deterioration of the international situation. The communique points out that the participants in the meeting devoted special attention to the Middle East situation. The ministers stressed that they condemn the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and Israel's refusal to abide by the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council. The sine qua non of a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement, the communique says, is the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The ministers declared for a further broadening of international cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the all-European Helsinki Conference. The communique points out that the sole way towards overcoming the existing difficulties in international relations lies through holding active talks and a broad dialogue between all states.

The document expresses the hope that the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe as well as other forums in connection with arms control and disarmament will contribute towards improving the international climate as a whole

MIG DETACHMENT LEAVES FINLAND AFTER VISIT

LD271854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Aug (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet MIG-23 fighters today left Rissala aerodrome at the town of Kuopic for home. It had been on a visit there in accordance with the plan for the exchange of visits between the USSR Armed Forces and the Finnish Defense Forces.

Meetings between Soviet and Finnish pilots were held during the friendly visit. Joint air displays and a number of other events were held.

MARSHAL KUTAKHOV SCHEDULED TO VISIT FINLAND

PM010737 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] By prior agreement, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, will pay an official friendly visit to Finland at the end of August.

REAGAN'S NEW U.S. MIDEAST PLAN APPRAISED

LD020848 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Speaking in a television program on Wednesday, U.S. President Reagan has presented his Middle East plan which is aimed at legalizing the political results of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. As the President made clear, he regards his plan as a development of the Camp David agreement, a document designed to secure United States-Israeli domination in the Middle East. The Reagan proposals don't provide for a comprehensive settlement. They are addressed only to Israel and several Arab countries whose favors Reagan seeks to win the help of; such proposals as a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank and the Gaza sector. Yet just as Israel, the United States opposes the idea of an independent Palestinian state. All that is promised to the Palestinians is limited autonomy. The minor differences in the positions of the United States and Israel, our observer says, are expected to erase the memory of the United States' role in the war in Lebanon where the Americans were on the side of the aggressor which had overrun a large part of Lebanese territory.

U.S. Aim

LD020546 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

President Reagan made a speech on television Wednesday night, setting out his administration's so called "new initiative" on the Middle East. As is seen from his speech, the purpose of that "fresh start" is to consolidate politically the results of Israel's aggression in Lebanon, aggression which the USA fully supported and directed. At present the United States wants neither more nor less than to establish through diktat its "new order" in that strategically important area within the framework of the notorious Camp David deal despite the fact that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon has finally exposed it as an instrument of U.S.-Israeli domination over the countries of the region.

It is likewise seen from the U.S. President's speech that his "new initiative" is part and parcel of a bigger plan to enhance U.S. influence in the region of the Near and Middle East the strategic and economic importance of which the President emphasized in his speech. In order to somehow justify those imperialist claims of the United States, Reagan again spoke of a Soviet "strategic threat" to the region and promised to "defend" it.

The U.S. President's speech has vividly shown once again what threat to peace and security in the Middle East is posed by the alliance of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

ISRAELI, U.S. PLANS FOR LEBANON EXAMINED

LD011550 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Valentin Lyapin commentary]

[Text] Reports from Lebanon prove that Israel intends to expand the scale of its aggression. Almost 3 months ago the Israeli Army treacherously invaded that Arab country. It reached Beirut and occupied about 1/3 of Lebanese territory. Now the invaders have turned their eyes to the northern parts of the country and to the east, where the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force is staying under the flag of the Arab League.

Tel Aviv does not conceal its intentions. Defense Minister Sharon has called for scattering around the world the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees who were driven away from their homeland by Zionists and found refuge in Lebanon. Israel also plans to turn Lebanon into its vassal. It wants to impose on the Lebanese a so-called peace treaty similar to the separate Camp David deal which helped to remove the biggest Arab country, Egypt, from the ranks of the anti-Israeli front. Israel intends to carry out its plans in the tested way -- by the use of force. Its troops consolidate their positions on the occupied Lebanese territory. Tel Aviv has, incidentally, refused to carry out the United Nations resolution on the immediate withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

When Defense Minister Sharon was asked about the prospects of the removal of Israeli troops he meaningfully recalled the 15-year long Israeli occupation of the Sinai. The minister has just visited Washington, where he was treated with full understanding by representatives of the Reagan administration. The Israeli envoy said the administration fully shared his country's programs and agreed with Israel on all issues. The visit of the American Defense Secretary Weinberger to Israel also manifests at this concord. [sentence as heard] The American official found it necessary to take a trip to the Israeli-occupied part of Lebanon.

The United States wants to suppress, with Israeli aid, progressive forces in the Arab world in a bid to place under its control the natural resources of the Middle East. When Israel started the aggression against Lebanon 3 months ago it hoped to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization with one blow, to place Lebanon on it knees and weaken Syria. One-third of Lebanese territory is now occupied but Israel has not reached any of its goals. The advertised [as heard] Israeli Army, equipped with American weaponry, was stopped by the courageous resistance of Palestinian and Lebanese patriots. Even the architect of the aggression, Sharon, has admitted that the PLO was not beaten militarily. Neither has it seen a political defeat. On the contrary, the prestige of the PLO and the determination of Palestinians in the struggle against the aggression have grown. It is the forces that started and encouraged the aggression in Lebanon, and now try to expand the Middle East conflict, that have suffered a political defeat.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR VIEWED

LD011334 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 1 Sep 82

["Weinberger on the Battlefield" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Shabayev writes:

Caspar Weinberger has started his Middle East tour with Beirut whose ruins are still smouldering after the Israeli barbarous bombings. So, it is not only Pentagon officials, as AP reports say, but also its chief who are eager to see with their own eyes the results of the use of American arms by Israel, arms which have nearly destroyed the Lebanese capital, killed or crippled thousands of its civilian residents.

The news of this trip by Caspar Weinberger came only a few hours after his meeting with his Israeli counterpart Ari'el Sharon who went to Washington to report on the "job" done by his cutthroats in Lebanon. Moving a pointer across the map of Lebanon on Weinberger's study, Sharon bragged that a "new era" (an American-Israeli one, of course) has begun in the Middle East.

And yet it was not the wish to see for himself the accuracy of Sharon's report that made the Pentagon's chief out aside all other business and fly to the Middle East. The numerous reports on Israeli troops movements and concentrations in the eastern and northern districts of Lebanon show that Tel Aviv is feverishly preparing for the resumption and expansion of its aggression. However must the Zionist leaders, Begin and Sharon, may boast overseas to enhance their reputation there, the United States and Israel have failed to reach their main objectives.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, though it has sustained heavy losses, has not been destroyed. Moreover, it has emerged from the grim trials with a still greater moral and political prestige. This has to be admitted today even by many American observers. Syria also continues to oppose firmly Washington's and Tel Aviv's plan of aggression. As Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said, Syria is determined to carry out its national duty toward fraternal Lebanon. The Lebanese national patriotic forces, which categorically reject any attempts to impose on Lebanon a separate "peace treaty" with Israel, are also resolved to carry forward their struggle against the Israeli intervention and for the freedom and independence of their homeland.

Under these conditions, the Arab press -- the Syrian TISHRIN, the Beirut AL-LIWA' and other newspapers -- correctly regard Weinberger's visit to the Middle East as fresh proof of the close coordination of Washington's and Tel Aviv's military-strategic plans. As to the suddenness of the decision to make this tour, it only shows that they in Washington are hurrying to derive maximum benefit from the impudent aggressive actions of their ally in the anti-Arab "strategic alliance." They are hurrying in the hope that the Arab world will remain divided and will not be able to mobilize its political will and material resources for repelling the American-Zionist conspiracy.

U.S. Israeli Plans

LD012240 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "The U.S.-Israeli Alliance Is Being Implemented"]

[Text] Another prominent American guest has come to the Middle East once more. It appears that the uninvited envoys have increased in the region. We can mention the ill-reputed Philip Habib and Senator Percy, who recently left, and others of lower rank. Now Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has come here himself. Why? The plain fact, as Washington sees it, is that the missions of the American-Israeli conspiracy have not been completed by the withdrawal of the Palestinian and Syrian fighters from west Beirut, and that the main goals of the barbarous aggression on both the Palestinian and the Lebanese people and all the genocide committed by the aggressors did not achieve the results planned by the engineers of this massacre. For this reason Tel Aviv continues to march on the road of following up and widening the aggressive operations drawn up by Sharon during his visit to the United States, since from his numerous statements and press conferences it appears that the army of the occupiers intends above all to carry out large-scale operations against the Syrian units of the Arab deterrent forces situated in the Al-Biqa' area. Washington and Tel Aviv do not object to the destruction of the Lebanese patriotic forces in order to facilitate the question of making Lebanon yield and compelling it to conclude a peace treaty with Tel Aviv on the same lines as the Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

The plans of the Zionists go further than this. Sharon has stated a number of times that the Palestinian state does exist, and it is Jordan. Observers see this statement as a prelude to strong military-political pressure on Amman if not a prelude to a direct attack on it. Finally, the terrorist minister Sharon made it totally clear that Israel does not intend to leave the West Bank and Gaza Strip and that it wants to continue colonizing them. In this connection Washington had predicted that the next impudent act of brigandage by Tel Aviv could be the annexation of the bank and the strip. We thus see that the appetite of the aggressors comes at mealtime, according to the proverb.

Before every new aggression, however, they normally consult their chief partner in the strategic cooperation and try to secure U.S. moral backing, American loans and the delivery of new weapons. This is what Sharon spoke about in Washington with his colleague Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz.

It is possible to judge the stance of the American officials during these meetings from the assessments of Sharon, who was very pleased about their cordial atmosphere.

There is no doubt that the American guest will be afforded the same welcome in Tel Aviv. In fact, the hearty concord remains generally strong, although differences in views occur sometimes in the American-Israeli affection. Nevertheless, Washington has its missions in the Middle East; if not the same as the missions of Tel Aviv, they parallel them. The most important thing as far as the Zionists are concerned is to seize as much as possible of the land around Israel. As for the White House and the Pentagon, their plans are wider: They want the entire region. In this context, the tangible result of brigandage in Lebanon is confined, as far as the United States is concerned, to the fact that it will be able to bring its forces to a new military bridgehead where it wants to establish itself firmly by means of the military advisers and the economic programs for Lebanon.

Finally, the ugliest thing the Pentagon wanted was reported by the Indian paper PATRIOT a few days ago. It stated that the American military has participated directly in the bloody war against the Lebanese and the Palestinians in order to test the fighting quality of the new weapons of genocide. Thus, what Washington wants ranges from the designs of world colonialism to the use of the territories of others as a testing ground.

These are some of the motives for its unconditional support of the archenemy of the Arab peoples -- the Zionist enemy. The visit of the secretary of defense to the Middle East, which began with this background, arouses great concern in Arab quarters. It appears that while he is in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, weinberger will be compelled to answer the following question: How long will the United States continue to encourage the aggressors and participate in their crimes against the Arabs and against peace in the wounded land of the Middle East?

ISRAELI INTENTION TO REMAIN IN LEBANON CITED

LD011254 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 1 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors present ever new ultimatum-like demands to the Lebanese official authorities. Unceremoniously and rudely interfering in Lebanese internal affairs, the interventionists impudently demanded that the armament of the Palestinian units which were evacuated from west Beirut, should be handed over to the rightwing Christian militia. At the same time Tel Aviv insists that the occupation forces should be given one of the take-off and landing strips at Beirut's international airport which they are going to use as a transshipment point for airlifting military supplies and equipment. After the Lebanese Government refused to meet their demands, the Israelis cut off power supply for the airport.

Although the evacuation of the Palestinian patriots from west Beirut is drawing to conclusion and the last groups are leaving the city, Tel Aviv seems to have no intention of beginning to withdraw its troops from the territory of Lebanon, an independent Arab state. Israeli Defence Minister Sharon said, according to the London newspaper TIMES, that the Israeli Government intends to move a number of its military camps to Al-Biqa' valley in the east of the country when the inter-Arab peace-keeping force, represented by Syrian units, is stationed. Israeli troops are being supplied with warm tents and winter ammunition. All this indicates, the newspaper says, that Tel Aviv has no intention of pulling out its troops from Lebanon soon.

George Habash, general secretary of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, spoke highly of the Soviet Union's Middle East policy. He stressed in an interview with the American TV company ABC that it was the Soviet Union that gave the Arab people of Palestine great diplomatic, political and moral support in their struggle for their rights.

The resistance encountered by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon and the heroic defence of Beirut proved in the final analysis that it is impossible to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview with the newspaper LIBERATION.

Washington September 1 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Beirut today. He is touring the Middle East where he is also to visit Tel Aviv and Cairo. As the TV company CBS says in this connection, the stay of the Pentagon's chief in the Israeli-occupied part of Lebanon and his subsequent talks in Tel Aviv with the masterminds of aggression are meant to demonstrate the Reagan administration's solidarity with Israeli actions and an identity of American and Israeli aims in the Middle East.

Disarming of Patriotic Forces

LD020712 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 2 Sep 82

["Newspaper PRAVDA on Israel's Impudent Demands" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- The Israeli invaders, overtly preparing for an aggression against Syria, are at the same time nurturing plans to do away with the Lebanese national-patriotic forces after Palestinian formations withdraw from west Beirut, Rafael Moseyev, PRAVDA's correspondent in Beirut, writes in the newspaper today. Lately not a day passes without anyone of Tel Aviv leaders uttering threats to the Lebanese patriots in a cynical demand "to disarm the national-patriotic forces" by force and if necessary "banish them from the country together with the Palestinians", the correspondent points out. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in a speech on local television firmly condemned those provocative pronouncements, describing them as a gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Lebanon. He emphasized that the tension remaining in the country has been caused first of all by the presence of the Israeli aggressors, and demanded an end to the occupation.

CORRESPONDENT VISITS SYRIAN AIR FORCE UNIT

PM020857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 3

[Report by special correspondent Col G. Kashuba: "The Airborne Fighters on the Alert; Dispatch From Unit X of the Syrian Air Force]

[Text] Damascus, Aug [no date given] -- The landscape along the roadside changed surprisingly quickly. A high mountain half dug by bulldozers. Here they were extracting rock -- fine raw material for the production of cement. Orchards, including some with unfamiliar-looking pomegranate trees with narrow, elongated leaves. A plant under construction with large sand-colored buildings. The impression of the varied landscape was intensified by the stream of vehicles of various makes rushing toward us. Here the familiar silhouette of a Niva which, like other Soviet vehicles, has won a good reputation here, flashed by. There were many buses and pickup trucks.

The road took us further and further from Damascus. But, strange to relate, you accepted each kilometer as a natural continuation of a busy street in the capital. Of course, the traffic density here was not the same and it was more rarely that you saw thrust from the cabs the hands of drivers, many of whom prefer hand signals only they understand. Where then did I get this notion of similarity? Was it not because both there in Damascus and here the traffic was interpreted as a sort of symbol, as a sign reflecting the Syrian people's desire for the country's prosperity, for peaceful, constructive labor, and for the conservation of a clear sky over this long-suffering land which many foreign warriors have coveted during various eras?

It was with a mention of the clear sky, both literally (in my few days' stay here I did not once see a cloud) and figuratively that my talk began with the commander of Unit X of the Syrian Air Force.

"We see our tasks as being to stand guard over our motherland's clear sky," he said. "To be always ready to rebuff an aggressor."

In the commander's office, on the second floor of the two-story headquarters building immersed in greenery you could sense the rhythm of the airmen's life clearly. The roar of aircraft engines reaches us through the open windows.

"The flights are beginning," the commander said in Russian, and invited me to inspect the airfield and training blocs.

We approached the aircraft standing area along an avenue densely planted with trees. Slender cypress trees, spreading eucalyptus trees, pear trees with their brownish fruit, and thickset pine trees with their long needles stood alongside each other. And between them were sweet-scented roses and other flowers. It is not easy to create such an oasis in an area without natural water supplies, exclusively through artificial irrigation. And one more detail attesting to the airmen's industry and love for their camp. One of the republic's best swimming pools had been installed here. When we walked past it children were splashing about in the blue water. Their fathers were flying.

An aircraft came in to land. I looked at its streamlined, beautiful contours. I recognized a MIG. A pleasant encounter, as though I had met a fellow countryman. Doubly gratifying because I had already heard many favorable words about my "fellow countryman" from the unit's commander and other officers.

"A fine machine," Squadron Commander Lt Col (Moris Dzhordzhus) said. "Resilient, maneuverable and capable of taking heavy loads."

The aircraft taxied in to the standing area. Its turbines were steaming with heat. It seemed impatient to take off again. Like its pilot, who had just jumped from the cockpit. A thickset figure encased in an anti-G suit, with lively expressive eyes and curling, oily hair over a high forehead. If you were to draw his portrait you would have a generalized image of a Syrian airman.

We introduced ourselves. He was Capt Nafi' Salmu. He was just 25 years old but already a section commander with about 700 hours of flying time. He had been familiar with MIGs since college, had flown various versions and was well acquainted with all stages of the perfection of this combat machine. He was born in Damascus. His parents still live there. His father is a driver, his mother a housewife.

A particularly notable passage was inscribed in Captain Salmu's flying career in June this year. Like the other airmen in the unit he had to take part in the battles against the Israeli air pirates. That was when the occupiers, having invaded Lebanon, were also striking at the Syrian troops present in the country by decision of the Arab League and with the consent of the Lebanese Government. The airmen performed the task of covering the ground troops.

At this time the newspapers were citing figures characterizing the two sides' losses. Even now the Tel Aviv rulers are still trying to mislead world public opinion and their compatriots about the scale of the losses. They were particularly reluctant to tell the truth then, doing their utmost to maintain the myth they had created of the invincibility of the Israeli Army and the invulnerability of the Israeli air pirates. But the truth will out. The whole world saw the relections of the flames from burning American- and domestically-produced Israeli tanks. The legend of the invincibility of the Zionist sky pirates has also been exploded. Dozens of them came to an inglorious end on Lebanese soil. Tel Aviv's air brigands acquired an indelible stigma of shame and secured a shameful reputation as thugs and ruthless murderers of peaceful residents.

Those who debunked the myths born of Zionist propaganda included Captain Salmu and his combat comrades. I asked Nafi' to describe the battle in which he downed an Israeli F-15. The officer began speaking animatedly, gesturing to represent his plane's maneuvering. The interpreter couldn't keep up with him and had difficulty translating the aviation terminology. Then Captain Salmu took my notebook and with a few clear strokes drew the picture of his duel with the F-15. The victory had not been easy, the enemy had been subtle.

The details of the battle were certainly of professional interest to the pilots and were careful analyzed in classwork. In the tactical training class I saw a diagram of the battle with detailed explanations. The combat experience was being actively used in the practice of everyday study.

"The effect in terms of morale of this and the other victories won by our fliers is equally important," Suhayl Ibrahim, an officer in the political guidance service, said. "They strengthen our fighters' belief in their own strength and in the great qualities of Soviet aviation equipment."

Many other fliers opened their combat score in those air battles. In one dogfight Flight Commander Fawwaz Idris downed two Israeli planes. Maj Hisham Hami and Lt Ahmad Karsh, who operate as a pair, downed two planes. Each air duel enriched the aviators' tactical arsenal in some respect. The maneuvers and methods of using missile weapons and guns were different, but there was a common conclusion from all the fights that culminated in victory: Success goes to him who has mastered the equipment to perfection, who is bold and vigorous and who seeks to impose his will on the enemy.

"Underestimating the enemy is just as dangerous as timidity," the unit commander stressed. "It has to be admitted that the Israeli aggressor is a perfidious, strong and well-armed foe. But it is also unquestionable that such an enemy -- and our fliers have proved this convincingly -- can be successfully beaten."

There is no war without loss of life. The unit commander, like the other officers, spoke with grief of the losses that had been sustained. Some fliers managed to eject to safety, and some failed to return to their home airfield. The death of combat comrades evoked anger and hatred in the aviators' hearts. I was told how fliers had been bursting to go into action, burning with the desire to take revenge on the aggressors. A sense of fellowship and comradeship is a strong feature of the Syrian servicemen.

The unit has a museum of combat glory. The central place in the museum is occupied by exhibits telling of the fliers' exploits in the battles against the Zionist aggressors in 1973-1974.

Several fliers were awarded the title Hero of the Syrian Arab Republic. The museum also contains material telling of the recent battles. The combat chronicle continues.

Before leaving the camp I showed the unit commander an issue of a paper reporting that the Israeli defense minister had made undisguised threats against Syria, declaring that Damascus "is now within range of Israeli artillery," and asked him to comment on this insolent statement.

This is what he said: "Mr Sharon is liberal with promises and threats. For instance, he promised to finish the Palestinians within 72 hours and said the whole war would be a walkover. However, it is well known what became of those prophecies."

...The sun was still shining just as brightly over the aviators' green camp. The sky was just as clear and blue; **not** a single cloud, only the foamy white trial of a MIG, the Syrian fliers' winged friend.

MOSCOW NEWS: U.S. HOPES FOR PROTRACTED IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD011112 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The United States is not in the least interested in an early cessation of the fratricidal Iranian-Iraqi war, the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS says in its September 5 issue.

Facts go to show, the newspaper says, that it is not a political settlement but an endless protraction of this conflict that is programmed in the U.S. strategic plans and practical actions which are ultimately aimed at broadening U.S. military and political expansion in the region.

The newspaper calls attention to the United States' intention to hold large-scale air, ground and naval exercises in the Persian Gulf. Sabre-rattling in the view of the two warring parties, Iran and Iraq, must free of illusions those who still believe the White House's assurances about its "neutrality and non-interference" in the Persian Gulf conflict.

American mass media talk a lot about the "Iranian menace" to the oil-producing Arab countries, thus trying to distract public attention in the region from Israel's bloody crimes in Lebanon. Their conclusion is that the oil-producing states should look, without delay, for a compromise with the Israeli aggressors (on the Camp David basis, of course) and concentrate their efforts on rebuffing "the claims" of their Persian neighbour.

The newspaper says in conclusion that the purpose of these speculations over military actions on the Iranian-Iraqi front is to shoot down the surging wave of indignation in Arab states, including those friendly to Washington, at the United States' actual involvement in Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

U.S. STANCE ON IRAN, PERSIAN GULF ASSAILED

NC011403 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently, the United States began preparations for extensive maneuvers by air and ground forces and by its Navy in Oman and its proximity. Our commentator writes: By these maneuvers the United States is trying to strengthen the positions of the U.S. monopolies that are continuing to plunder the oil wealth of the Persian Gulf countries, and the U.S. administration is not hiding these plans. For instance, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who visited Oman this year, pointed out that "our main objective is to insure unimpeded access to Persian Gulf oil." He then said that insuring the absolute military supremacy of the United States in this region is necessary to this effect.

It was to establish U.S. military domination in the Persian Gulf that the United States stationed its large fleet, which is equippped with nuclear weapons, built military bases in Oman and some other countries and sent its forces to those countries.

According to the Indian newspaper PATRIOT, about 10,000 military personnel who are members of the gendarme force known as the Rapid Deployment Force are living on Oman's Masirah Island alone. Nevertheless, while being aware of the military preparations in Oman for the maneuvers, Weinberger said that these preparations should be further accelerated.

Imperialist propaganda is trying to hide the militarist activities in the Persian Gulf with chicaneries on its imaginary efforts on behalf of that region's countries. A few days ago THE WASHINGTON POST carried a detailed article about the forthcoming U.S. maneuvers in Oman and called on the United States to insure order in that region. Our Iranian listeners, on the basis of experience gained in their own country, are well aware of the type of order that Washington wants to establish in that part of the world. U.S. monopolies, British oil monopolies and other foreign monopolies were absolute rulers in Iran for 3/4 of a century. The despotic and bloodthirsty Pahlavi regime too ruled Iran for 50 years with the support of the imperialists' bayonets. The U.S. leaders refuse to accept the fact that the 11 February revolution ended this situation. In Washington they wish for the former conditions to be revived in Iran. In other words, they wish that the time will return when foreigners can gain astronomic riches at the expense of the Iranian people.

THE WASHINGTON POST has expressed regret at the failure of the U.S. adventurism in April 1980 in Iran when (?a group) of U.S. brigands were sent from neighboring Oman to disembark in Iran near Tabas. The futile objective of this provocative act was to create the grounds for a coup in Iran with the help of domestic reaction and for a puppet regime similar to the regime of Sultan Qabus of Oman to be established. Apparently in the United States they are thinking of repeating such adventures. At any rate, referring to the forthcoming U.S. military maneuvers in Oman, THE WASHINGTON POST states that the U.S. Marines should exercise the disembarking of personnel on uninhabited coasts of the Persian Gulf. This newspaper adds that these maneuvers should remind Iran of the possibilities that the U.S. Armed Forces have in the said area.

AFGHAN EMIGRES' CRIMES IN IRAN CONDEMNED

NC011323 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary: "The Truth About the So-Called Afghan Refugees"]

[Exccerpts] Dear friends, a report on the savage murder of all the members of an Iranian family in Esfahan by Afghan immigrants which was published in the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper attracted my attention. The Afghan brigands did not pity even the young children and killed everyone. However, they were arrested when they tried to escape with their plunder, which was stained with the blood of the innocent victims. The brigands were punished, but the dead cannot be brought back. Tehran newspapers often publish reports on other crimes by Afghan brigands in Iran.

Who are these criminals who have nested in Iranian territory, have stained Iran's soil with the blood of innocent people, are involved in a variety of crimes and are poisoning your country with the smoke of hashish? The imperialist propaganda apparatus and its promulgators call them Afghan refugees. But we should ask: What is the reason for their vagrancy? The reason is that the Afghan revolution, which overthrew the despotic regime, abrogated the feudalist concessions that allowed a bunch of rich landlords to own the land and water throughout the country and to exploit the work of millions of Afghan farmers. Most of the leaders of the Afghan immigrants -- all these Hikmatyars and Rabbanis -- were big feudal landlords who had close contacts with the Naderi dynasty. They do not differ at all from veteran counterrevolutionaries like Zahedi, Oveysi, Ashfar and other dregs of the shah. They too are in close contact with the CIA, and their U.S. masters reward them with dollars, each of which is stained with blood and covered with filth. Of course the Hikmatyars and Rabbanis, who have donned the mask of devoted and pious Muslims, do not plunder or rob on highways themselves. They assign brigands who are lower in rank than themselves to commit murders.

But all these brigands, big and small, are members of one criminal counterrevolutionary band. All of them are trained in camps and special centers situated outside Afghan territory under the supervision of agents of special U.S. services and then secretly infiltrate Afghanistan. There they commit atrocities and kill people. They destroy and set fire to villages. They try to decimate the gains of the April Revolution and to overthrow the rule of the people whose government's duty is to safeguard the plain toilers. These hirelings and devoted servants of the imperialists have blown up (?300) mosques in Afghanistan and they have set fire to about 2,500 copies of the Koran in a Balkh library. They have murdered or killed under torture thousands of pious Muslims, including clergymen.

The imperialist propaganda apparatus is trying to represent all the rabble, ruffians and brigands as refugees and strugglers for Islam. But can you find blasphemy in a higher degree than in these people's acts?

Of course all the so-called Afghan refugees are not brigands or veteran counterrevolutionaries. One can find among them people who have been fooled by imperialist propaganda, which is constantly calumniating the rule of the people in Democratic Afghanistan. Some Afghans whose political awareness is not developed and some of whom are even illiterate were fooled by this propaganda and left their homeland. Another group was threatened with death by brigands and forced to commit these atrocities. The government of the people of Democratic Afghanistan sympathizes with such people and will safeguard all of them. Some time ago, leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal renewed his invitation to refugees to return to the homeland and to join the ranks of those who are building a new life free from the exploitation of man by man. The rule of the people will not avenge the Afghans who will return to the homeland, and these people will not be treated harshly.

In an interview with a correspondent of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, Babrak Karmal once again stressed this stance of the DRA Government. He said that the DRA Government completely controls the country's situation.

But the brigands, who are being trained in 80 military camps in Pakistan under the supervision of military instructors from the United States and its puppets, including Pakistan, reactionary Arab regimes, China and NATO countries, do not allow the people of Afghanistan to live and work in peace and tranquillity. At the same time, Afghan brigands do not allow the people of Iran, who are facing numerous problems on the international scene and within the country, to live and work under conditions of calm and general tranquillity.

PLO ENVOY ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING 26 AUG

PM011447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "PLO Prestige Grows"]

[Text] The PLO has won true international recognition in its struggle against Israeli aggression in Lebanon, M. ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission in the USSR, said 26 August at a meeting with the Moscow public. It was organized by the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries and the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine.

M. ash-Sha'ir stressed that the PLO will continue to struggle to set up an independent Palestinian state. We have on our side the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all people of good will.

KUWAITI COOPERATIVE DELEGATION TOURS COUNTRY

PM011403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interest in Cooperation"]

[Text] The work experience of collective farms in the Soviet Union is of interest to the young cooperative movement in Kuwait, Muhammed Khaydar Shams ad-Din, head of a delegation of the Kuwaiti Union of Cooperatives, stated. He was speaking at a press conference for Soviet journalists in Moscow on 25 August.

The delegation, which came to our country at the invitation of the Tsentrosoyuz board, spent a week familiarizing itself with the organization and activity of the Soviet consumer cooperative system. Apart from Moscow, it visited Leningrad and Estonia.

U.S.-OMAN MILITARY EXERCISES, COOPERATION SCORED

LD021012 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] According to THE WASHINGTON POST the Reagan administration is planning American-Omani military maneuvers next autumn that would involve the territories of the sultanate and the adjacent waters. These maneuvers would be fresh training, in the wake of the big maneuvers held in Oman and other Arab states under the code name Bright Star last year, for U.S. armed intervention in the Gulf region.

This fresh military muscle-flexing is aimed at intimidating the countries of the oil region that protest against American intervention. American-Omani military cooperation is playing a considerable role in this terrorist strategy. The London paper, THE TIMES has testified that the United States is speedily turning Oman into an American garrison, almost alloting to it the main role in guaranteeing the RDF's activity. This was also touched upon by a press report by the American NEWSDAY correspondent from Oman. This correspondent pointed out that the American military were not allowed to wear their military uniforms but that not a day passes without one seeing American Navy airmen, sporting crewcuts and military looks, at the capital airport. Photographing their P-3 Orion fighter aircraft [as heard] is completely prohibited.

Moreover, one cannot but add that, as the Arab progressive press reports, the American military clique has been given the right to use the two bases of (As-Sir) and Thamarit, areas for stationing in Muscat and (?Al-Khasab), and military installations on Masirah Island. The Libyan JANA news agency said that the United States envisages establishing its biggest military base in the Dhofar region, near the border with Democratic Yemen. The base is to house 50,000 military men of the RDF, whose mission is, among other things, to back up pro-American regimes and fight national liberation movements.

Even this large-scale program for the exploitation of Oman, making it an American bridgehead, is not to the liking of the Pentagon strategists. The United States takes advantage of the defeatism of the Omani sultan's regime and seeks to use the territories of his country as much as possible, spreading continuously active forward command posts in the territories of this Arab country to direct the activities of the RDF in the event of their transfer to the Arab Gulf and going into action there.

General (Kingston), the commander of these interventionist forces, said at a press conference: Considering the strategic position of Oman, it is necessary to set up a number of these command posts. At the same press conference he announced that it is necessary for his forces to continuously train as intensively as possible in Omani territory in order to acquire experience in combat operations in the sands of the Arab deserts.

In this respect one can recall that the American troops' experience is necessary, as stressed repeatedly by the American press, to seize the Arab oilfields if events in the region take an undesirable shape. For this reason, the Pentagon is using these efforts to try to turn Oman into an Arab field for conducting its tests. It is actively helped in this by the ruling Omani sultan's regime whose head, Qabus, openly declared: We must not isolate ourselves from America.

The military uproar made by the Pentagon in Oman and the turning of this country into an American garrison at the entrance of the Arab Gulf provoke great concern in the other Arab countries. In this regard, the Lebanese AS-SAFIR says that there is no doubt that Washington's intentions towards the Omani regime are an indivisible part of the Reagan administration's long-term plans in the Near and Middle East, aimed at expanding the American military presence in the region as that can dictate its will to the independent states there and obtain full control over their natural resources and oil.

LATE REPORT: FURTHER ON REAGAN MIDEAST SPEECH

LD021406 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] President Reagan has addressed the nation on television in connection with the situation in the Middle East. He spoke for a new approach and realism in dealing with all nations of the region. Viktor Olin makes these comments:

President Reagan had many reasons for making such calls. One was the situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli invasion in Lebanon and the reaction of world public opinion to the tragic developments in that country. The bloody crimes of Israel shed new light on the American policy in the region. Millions of people throughout the world realized that the United States shared the responsibility with Israel for the deaths and sufferings of scores of thousands of civilians. The United States is responsible for everything that happened in Lebanon because for many years it unconditionally supported the Israeli leadership that had made war and annexation chief instruments of their relations with neighboring Arab countries. This support had quite concrete forms: thousands of millions of dollars of aid, an endless stream of the latest weaponry and diplomatic moves. Washington hoped that all this would guarantee it a share of the fruits of Israel's victory but the victory the aggressors sought in Lebanon was really a shattering moral and political defeat for both Israel and the United States.

To neutralize such a negative effect President Reagan called for a new approach and realism in the Middle East. In the hope of receiving political dividends, Washington has done everything to make President Reagan's approach known to a maximum number of people.

But already the first commentaries of the world media have described the address as another attempt to sell old goods in a slightly altered package. Mr Reagan's reservation that he is still opposed to the formation of an independent Palestinian state and does not insist on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied lands only proves that.

Reports of the speech say that the President urged the Israeli leadership to assume a more respectable appearance rather than make concessions. The Reagan administration hopes to benefit from such an approach in many ways. It thinks it will help to revive the hopelessly stalemated Camp David process, drag other Arab countries into it and strip the Palestinian Liberation Organization of its status of a legitimate and recognized representative of the Palestinians. Washington is sure this will strengthen American positions in the Middle East. In other words, President Reagan's speech was another attempt to preserve and develop the unrealistic and old policy that the United States has been pursuing in the Middle East with the help of Israel, a policy that has brought only wars, sufferings, occupation and repressions to the population in that part of the world.

LATE REPORT: MORE ON U.S., ISRAELI MIDEAST AIMS

LD021112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Pavel Demchenko commentary published in PRAVDA on 2 September: "Sinister Schemes"]

[Text] The war in Lebanon has done no harm to the traditional relations between Israel and the United States, on the contrary, there are many common objectives and tasks. This was the conclusion reached by Sharon, the Israeli minister of defense, summing up the results of his talks which were held in Washington the other day.

The visit across the ocean and meetings with high-ranking people in America evidently so encouraged the general that he was not slow to divulge the plans for Tel Aviv's further actions. First and foremost, this is the final conquering of all Palestinian lands which were occupied in 1967, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, about 6,000 square kilometers. These territories belong to us, the Israelis, he stated categorically. As far as the Palestinians living there -- approximately 1.3 million -- are concerned, their place, in Sharon's opinion, is in Jordan which should become a Palestinian state. These words once again show that in Israel they are already planning further victims of military action, the forced banishment of Palestinians from their homelands further to the east and to impose on Jordan a regime suitable to the aggressor. In other words, we are talking about further attempts to recarve the political map of the Near East by force of arms. And all this at a time when the war in the Lebanon is by no means over. The occupation forces continue to trample on Lebanese soil, concentrate their troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley against the Syrian positions and are clearly preparing not to withdraw from Lebanon, as the world public is demanding, but to open up a new front there.

These plans are clearly very dangerous and far-reaching. It was not these that the Israelie general had in mind when he spoke about a coincidence of objectives and tasks between Tel Aviv and Washington. Moreover, the American administration itself is intensifying its activities in order to channel Near East developments in a direction to its own liking, to try to strengthen its military and political positions in the region, despite sharp criticism in Arab countries of the United States' course of total support for Israel.

So, Weinberger, the defense secretary, hastily flew to Lebanon. As foreign correspondents report, he intends to discuss the problem of the American military presence in that country. He will then travel to Israel and Egypt where the secretary will inspect American units which are part of the so-called multinational forces on the Sinai Peninsula.

In short, Washington is continuing to develop a Near East bridgehead which it has grabbed with the aid of its Tel Aviv ally. Such activities can in no way meet the desire of the peoples of the Near East for a normal life. The interests of peace and tranquility in this ravaged part of the world demand not support for the aggression but for its suppression, for the unconditional withdrawal of the interventionist forces from Lebanon, and respect for the rights of all the peoples of the region, including, of course, the Palestinian Arabs.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS INSTRUCTIONS ON DRAFT PLAN

LD020152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Today at a session of the USSR Council of Ministers, drafts of the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1983 were discussed.

Reports on these questions were delivered by Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

Taking part in the discussion of the drafts were chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union republics, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other members of the USSR Government.

It was recommended that in further work on the draft plan special attention be paid to the maximum utilization of untapped reserves in the national economy, the growth of labor productivity, increasing the volume of production and eliminating all kinds of losses and nonproductive costs.

It was proposed to implement measures to complete the fulfillment of the targets of the USSR Food Program, to strengthen the material-technical base of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex, and also to raise the efficiency of capital investments, to restrict the number of new construction projects, and to reduce the volume of unfinished construction.

The need was noted to improve substantially the work of all types of transportation, primarily railway transportation; to cut down idling and trips without a load; and also uneconomical transportation of goods.

Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

Further Report

LD011458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today to discuss a draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the country's state budget for 1983.

Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, delivered reports on these topics. The need was emphasized, when conducting further work on the plan and budget, to be guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on fundamental questions of the country's economic and social development. The need was also emphasized to provide for the utmost improvement in the effectiveness of social production and, on this basis, a further growth in the people's standards of living, and the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might.

Measures are to be taken for absolute fulfillment of the tasks of the USSR Food Program, for strengthening the material-technical base of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex and for improving the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Instructions were issued to ensure a considerable increase in the production of consumer goods, an improvement in their quality and range, an acceleration in the creation and an improvement in the production of new goods, and the widening of all types and volumes of services to the population.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conclusion of the session.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON HEALTH ADOPTED

PRAVDA Report

PM010753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve the Protection of the Population's Health."

The resolution points out that party and soviet organs, public health organs, ministries, departments and public organizations have done definite work to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on questions of public health.

Thanks to the major socioeconomic measures being implemented by the party and the government in the public health sphere, positive results have been achieved in the state of the Soviet people's health. The material and technical base of public health has enjoyed considerable development. During the period 1978-1981 the network of inpatient establishments increased by 243,888 beds and totaled 3,384,000 beds; outpatient-polyclinic establishments were constructed for 481,600 visits per shift; and 1,240 outpatient departments were organized in the countryside. More than 190,000 doctors and 508,000 middle medical personnel were trained in educational institutions.

The standard of the organization of medical assistance is improving in primary public health links -- in polyclinics, medical emergency and first aid establishments, district hospitals and outpatient departments in the countryside -- medical practice is making wider use of methods of investigating patients using apparatus, instruments and laboratories; territorial therapeutic and pediatric medical districts are being broken up into smaller units, and their staffing with doctors has improved. Public health establishments have begun devoting more attention to implementing measures to prevent disease and to provide the population with a system of clinics.

Specialized medical aid has enjoyed further development. A cardiological service has been established. Measures are being taken to improve the protection of the health of women and children. The system of training medical cadres and raising their qualifications is being improved. Scientists have developed new diagnostic and treatment methods, which are being used increasingly widely in the work practice of medical establishments.

At the same time it is pointed out that the possibilities for improving the quality of the medical aid being given the population are being realized far from fully. Shortcomings in organizing the work of hospitals, polyclinics, rural outpatient departments and medical first aid establishments and in carrying out preventive work are being eliminated only slowly. Scientific research in disease prevention has not enjoyed proper development. Establishments in the primary public health link have not been provided with adequate modern medical equipment.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are not realizing in full the comprehensive plans for medical health measures. Targets for the construction of public health projects are not being fulfilled on schedule. The requirement of public health establishments for a number of essential medicines is not being fully satisfied, and there are violations of delivery schedules and in the distribution and utilization of available resources of medicines.

Many ministries and departments fail to fulfill the targets for supplying public health establishments with certain medical supplies, products of medical technology and ambulances. The production of special infant food products is being stepped up only slowly.

The USSR Ministry of Health and local party and soviet organs have not eliminated serious shortcomings in work with medical cadres. There are instances of medical personnel violating their official duty -- which evokes just complaints from the population. Proper measures are not being taken to secure medical cadres and create the necessary work, housing and domestic conditions.

Considering work on further improving the protection of the population's health as one of the most important social tasks set by the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, ministries and departments to continue work on fulfilling the targets set by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Public Health" and to ensure jointly with trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations the implementation of additional measures to improve the organization of medical aid to the population.

Attention is to be concentrated on further strengthening the prevention of disease, preventing injuries, improving the environment, improving work, domestic and leisure conditions and fostering in Soviet people a conscientious attitude to preserving and strengthening health. Additional measures are to be taken to fulfill the established construction plans and to ensure the on-schedule commissioning of hospitals, polyclinics, outpatient departments, pharmacies, medical equipment repair enterprises and other public health projects, as well as medical industry enterprises. It is necessary to improve the selection of leading public health workers, intensify work on training medical cadres, enhance their responsibility for fulfilling their professional and official duty and for the quality and standard of medical aid rendered to the population and resolutely suppress violations of the USSR doctor's oath, manifestations of an inattentive and callous attitude to patients and the use of one's official position for mercenary motives.

It is necessary to ensure wide publicity in the activities of public health establishments, regularly have their leaders report to the population and discuss the activities of public health organs in party and soviet organizations. Measures are to be taken to create fitting work and domestic conditions for doctors, middle medical personnel and pharmaceutical workers, particularly those working in rural public health establishments.

With a view to improving the effectiveness of work on protecting the population's health and on preventing, opportunely ascertaining, effectively treating and restoring the capacity for work of patients with cardiovascular, oncological, pulmonary, endocrine, nervous and other diseases, the USSR Ministry of Health and union republic councils of ministers are instructed:

To implement measures in rural rayons to improve the management of public health, enlarge the network of medical outpatient departments and develop medical first and emergency aid;

To step up the preventive work of outpatient-polyclinic establishments, organize preventive departments within large polyclinics and improve continuity in the work of preventive medicine establishments;

To raise the standard of preventive checkups and clinical treatment available to the public, especially women and children, expand the network of medical and genetic advice bureaus and improve their operation, and intensify therapeutic and health-improvement work among adolescents and young people;

To improve the medical services available to children in preschool establishments, paying particular attention to ensuring that the state of children's health and measures to improve the state of their health are systematically monitored;

To organize in the 11th 5-Year Plan period and subsequent years general diagnostic advice clinics (departments) using the facilities of medical VUZes, scientific research institutes and major general hospitals;

To arrange systematic consultation sessions with the public in territorial general clinics and medical hygiene units conducted by highly qualified specialists from medical VUZes and scientific research institutes and trips by these specialists to rural general health establishments;

To organize in republic, kray and oblast hospitals in 1983-87 local diagnostic consulting rooms (centers) for diagnosing cardiovascular complaints and ensure the rooms are appropiately equipped;

To increase the effectiveness of the state sanitary inspection service, above all in the sphere of agricultural production and industrial hygiene, systematically improve sanitary and hygiene regulations and standards, and take steps to consolidate sanitary and epidemiological stations in rural areas and set up interrayon laboratories in them.

The resolution obliges the USSR Ministry of the Medical Industry and the USSR Health Ministry to ensure a considerable increase in the production of widely used medical supplies and their regular delivery and the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the health institutions and population for these supplies. Steps have been taken to expand the production of medical preparations in forms and packaging convenient for use in medical practice. Enterprise leaders' responsibility must be raised for fulfilling plans for the production of medical supplies in the set range and in compliance with contract commitments for their delivery. The network of pharmacy institutions must be further expanded and their work improved, the number of mobile pharmacy centers must be increased and rational use must be made of resources of medicines. The output of small-scale mechanization facilities must be increased to improve services to patients and facilitate the work of medical personnel in therapeutic and preventive institutions.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the USSR Ministry of Health have been instructed to introduce addenda to the study syllabi and curricula of higher and secondary medical educational establishments with a view to improving the practical training of students and pupils in the study process.

The USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been given the right to authorize the leaders of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations to pay, and also to recommend to kolkhozes that they pay bonuses based on the results of the work of enterprises and organizations over the course of the year to those medical workers in rural sector hospitals, outpatient clinics, feldscher and midwifery centers and sanatoriums and preventive treatment institutions who have improved health protection work and reduced the sickness rate of workers, using the material incentive funds of these enterprises (organizations) and kolkhozes.

The union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to ensure in 1983-85 the expansion of the network of first aid and emergency aid stations and substations.

As of 1 January 1984 it is planned to institute additional benefits for the middle-grade medical personnel of visiting [vyyezdnyye] teams of emergency and first aid stations (departments), ambulance aircraft stations and planned and emergency consultation aid departments (payment of monthly bonuses for an uninterrupted term of service in these posts and an additional 3 days' leave).

The USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been authorized to constfuct new maternity homes, women's consultation facilities and children's polyclinics and to modernize existing ones using capital investments earmarked for the construction of production establishments.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, in conjunction with the union republic councils of ministers, ministries and departments, and the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have been instructed to elaborate in 1983-84, in coordination with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and to implement in the period through 1990 a comprehensive program of work to step up the prevention of diseases and strengthen the population's health. Here they must provide for the further improvement of working conditions and safety, the implementation of sanitary and health measures aimed at reducing the level of temporary incapacity for work, the industrial disease rate, industrial injuries and disability, the sanitation of the environment; the intensification of work on the population's education in hygiene, the stepping up of measures for bringing public pressure to bear on those who abuse alcohol and for combating other harmful habits which reduce people's capacity for work and impair their health; the development of the population's active leisure and the introduction of mass physical culture and sport, the expansion of the use of sanatoriums and preventive clinics, tourist bases and physical culture and sports bases and other health institutions and the enhancement of their efficiency.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences with the participation of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been requested to expand, in 1983-85, scientific research into the causes of cardiovascular, oncological, pulmonary, endocrine, neuropsychological and other illnesses in different climatic and geographical zones; the development of the scientific bases for their initial prevention and effective early diagnosis and treatment measures; and the strengthening of the health of children and adolescents.

To provide mass preventive examinations and dispensary services for the population and the early detection of disease and treatment of patients, the resolution envisages measures to develop and introduce into practice medical microanalysis methods and facilities, to increase the production of instruments and reagents for conducting modern clinical and biochemical research and to develop the production of the laboratory equipment essential for these purposes. The relevant ministries and departments have been set targets for supplying the health service with specialized health service motor transport, dispatcher apparatus and medical equipment for fitting out emergency first aid establishments and outpatient general clinic establishments. The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry have been instructed to increase the production of dietetic foods and special infant foods.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have obliged the USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers in conjunction with the AUCCTU and the trade union central committees and republican councils to enhance the responsibility of enterprise, organization and institution leaders for the strict observance of sanitary rules and norms and work safety standards, for the execution of health measures aimed at further improving the workers' working and leisure conditions; to pay special attention to the observance of hygiene norms in planning and constructing rural population centers; to enhance the role of the labor collectives in the struggle against health-impairing habits, particularly alcoholism and smoking; to step up work on the creation of a favorable moral and psychological climate at enterprises and in institutions and organizations; to provide, in plans for enterprises' socioeconomic development, for measures to improve the prevention of diseases and strengthen the workers' health and reduce the level of industrial injury and disease; to ensure the further expansion of the network of out-of-town summer residential premises for urban children's preschool institutions, children's centers and Pioneer camps; to create very simple sports installations and areas at schools, preschool institutions, and Pioneer camps; to increase the production of special furniture for children's preschool institutions, schools and vocational and technical colleges and also compact equipment, instruments, simulators and other equipment essential for production training practice.

The ministries, departments and public organizations concerned have been instructed to step up work on the dissemination of hygiene knowledge and skills, particularly among children and adolescents, to take steps to improve the training of the health workers' aktiv and involve them more extensively in the implementation of preventive measures, and to boost the role of television, radio, the cinema, and cultural and enlightenment institutions in hygiene education.

An interdepartmental council is being created under the USSR Ministry of Health to coordinate the activity of ministries, departments and public organizations in preventing diseases, strengthening the population's health, developing and implementing relevant measures, and generalizing and disseminating the experience accumulated in this field.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express the firm conviction that the union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, ministries, departments, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations and all health service workers will ensure the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and take the necessary steps to step up the prevention of diseases, strengthen the population's health and prolong Soviet people's active creative lies.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM011331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Horizons of the Health Service"]

[Text] There is no more important social task than that of looking after Soviet people's health. The Communist Party and the Soviet state pay constant attention to further improving the health service. It has an impressive scientific, technical and cadre potential. It employs more than 6 million people.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Measures To Improve Public Health Care" was published in the press yesterday. In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, this document outlines a large-scale program aimed at improving the organization of medical care in the country. This is further evidence of our party's loyalty to its invariable policy stipulation -- everything on behalf of man, everything for the good of man. Health service workers will have to work hard and make an all-out effort to implement the party mandate addressed to them from the congress rostrum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "Everything possible must be done to ensure that Soviet people can always and everywhere receive prompt, qualified and caring medical assistance."

Our health service is striding confidently ahead and its material and technical base and cadres are being consolidated. In 1978-1981 alone the network of inpatient establishments was expanded by 243,800 beds to 3,384,000 beds and new general clinics capable of handling 481,600 outpatients per shift were built. Medical schools turned out more than 190,000 doctors. Improvements are being made in the way the work of general clinics and other primary-care establishments is organized. Substantial successes have been achieved in the sphere of specialized care. A cardiological service has, for example, been launched and is now gathering momentum. Scientists have devised and passed on to medical practitioners new diagnostic techniques and treatments. These and many other achievements are an integral part of the large-scale socioeconomic measures being implemented by our party and state which have beneficially affected the state of Soviet people's health.

At the same time, however, the resolution points out that the scope for raising the standard of medical care is far from being fully exploited and that progress in remedying shortcomings in the organization of this work and in the sphere of preventive medicine is too slow. Scientific research into preventive measures has not been properly developed. Primary-care establishments are not getting all the modern equipment they require.

Targets relating to the construction of health care facilities are not being achieved on schedule. The demand for a number of medicinal preparations is not being met in full. Many ministries and departments are failing to fill orders for some medicines, items of medical equipment and ambulances. Serious shortcomings must still be remedied in the work of selecting and training medical cadres and providing them with good working housing and living conditions.

Further improving the organization of medical care faces workers throughout the health service and allied industries and scientific establishments with a wide range of tasks. It means increasing the efficiency of the work of protecting public health, of preventive work, and the task of promptly identifying and treating people suffering from various complaints and restoring their capacity for work. It envisages, among other things, ways of improving the administration of the health service in rural areas and expanding the network of outpatient clinics there. The network of ambulance and emergency aid stations and substations, including those in rural areas, is to be developed. The work of general outpatient clinics is to be oriented more toward prevention, for which purpose a network of subdepartments providing diagnostic advice in different fields is being developed. The State Public Health Inspectorate is to be made more efficient, particularly in the sphere of agricultural production and industrial hygiene. The USSR Ministry of the Medical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Health have been instructed to ensure a substantial production increase and regular deliveries of widely used medicines. Enterprise leaders are to be held more strictly to account for failing to fulfill plans for the production of the prescribed range of medicines. It is planned to expand the network of pharmacies and increase the number of mobile pharmacies. Allied industries have been set targets for providing the health service with specialized motor transport, control and medical equipment, and basic mechanical aids.

The party directs health service workers' attention to the need to skillfully coordinate their efforts to solve current and long-term tasks and not to lose sight of the future amid the concerns of the present. They will receive invaluable assistance in this regard from the instruction contained in the resolution to prepare in 1983-84 and implement in the period through 1990 a comprehensive program of work to promote preventive medicine and improve public health. A number of union and republic ministries and departments, trade unions, the Komsomol and scientists will be involved in its preparation and implementation. All this is testimony to the fact that the Communist Party and the Soviet state regard looking after Soviet people's health as a public concern of paramount importance.

This cannot but inspire the Soviet medical fraternity's creative and labor achievements. This profession is revered and respected in our country. The resolution incorporates privileges for the large army of medical personnel and measures for comprehensive assistance to be rendered in its noble work by the soviets, the leaders of enterprises, institutions, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and by the public. This attention brings with it a heavy responsibility. The Soviet medical profession must assume greater responsibility for the performance of professional and official duties and for the standard of medical care and the skill with which it is given. A determined effort must be made to put a stop to breaches of the Soviet doctors' oath in the Soviet Union, cases of patients being neglected and treated callously, and the use of official positions for selfish purposes.

Party organizations and Communists in the medical profession must intensify the work of training medical cadres and constantly help to mobilize their efforts in the name of further successes for the Soviet health service and improving Soviet people's health and prolonging their active creative lives.

NON-CHERNOZEM MANPOWER PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

PM011523 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Part one of Viktor Perevedentsev article under the rubric "A Socialogist Studies a Problem": "Manpower Resources in the Non-Chernozem" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction; words in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] V.I. Perevedentsev -- a demographer and candidate of economic sciences -- raises an urgent social problem in the countryside today, the manpower problem.

In the 11 years after the 1970 population census, the number of rural inhabitants of the Non-Chernozem Zone fell by 4 million (22.4 percent). Let us observe that this is a considerably greater decline than in other regions of the republic. But it is not only a question of how many have been lost, but of who has been lost. It is mainly young people who have left the countryside. The Non-chernozem countryside is "aging": The proportion of young people is declining, while the proportion of people of mature age, and elderly and old people is increasing. The departure of young people is not only a departure of manpower. If you think about it, it is the departure of intellect, culture and tomorrow's technical progress.

In Pskovskiy Komsomol Obkom I was told that about 60 percent of secondary school graduates now remain in the countryside. And I rejoiced in this alongside the Komsomol workers. But in rayons within the oblast I discovered that we consider as remaining in the countryside those persons who enter teacher training and medical institutes, construction VUZes, cultural enlightenment institutes -- that is, all who "in theory" must subsequently return to the countryside. Need it be said how inaccurate such calculations are?

Here is the real picture in that same Pskovskaya Oblast. At the incomplete [nepolnyy] secondary school on Zarechenskiy Sovkhoz in Novorzhevskiy Rayon, four people finished the eighth grade in 1982. Two entered the agricultural technical school, one the rural vocational and technical school and one the ninth grade. Of course, one could rejoice -- 75 percent of the school children have become "fixed" in agriculture -- but the trouble is that the sovkhoz has 269 workers, while its official allocation is 443, and dozens of the existing workers will retire in the next few years. We have the "percentages," but not the people.

Many of those I met with said that more young people have recently been remaining in the countryside than before. Statistics show this too. Does this mean that the results of the vocational guidance of rural schoolchildren are becoming increasingly apparent? The measures to develop the Non-Chernozem outlined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum will certainly have a positive effect.

Does this mean that all the worries are in the past? I think such optimism would be premature, and this is why. The present demographic situation is such that the cities will continue to demand an influx of additional manpower, since in the years of the 11th and -- particularly -- 12th 5-Year Plans there will be a reduction in the number of people of "working" age (20 - 60 years) in t' RSFSR. It is quite obvious that the city will make good this deficit at the countryside's expense, as in the past. And even if it were possible to achieve a situation where every single graduate from the 8th and 10th grades stayed to work in the countryside (which, you will agree, is unrealistic) -- even then the numbers of the working population in the Non-Chernozem would still decline.

What is the solution? Demographers believe that population influx to the Non-Chernozem Zone from other parts of the country, particularly southern regions, where there is a manpower surplus today, would be useful. In other words, the Non-Chernozem must be actively settled. After all, we settled the virgin and long-fallow lands of Kazakhstan and Siberia in the mid-fifties. It may be said: A different time, different conditions. Yes, of course, this must be taken into account, but obviously we should not renounce this path.

At present intraoblast and interoblast resettlement is taking place in the Non-Chernozem. Thus in 1982, for instance, 170 families are to be resettled in rural localities of Pskovskaya Oblast: 100 from cities and settlements in the oblast itself, 50 from Krasnodarskiy Kray and 10 each from Voronezhskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts. Of course, this is a very low number, if you take into account the fact that in the last 11 years the oblast's rural population has decline by more than 100,000. Moreover, what is the point of taking manpower from the cities, where there is also a shortage? Does it not mean that the 100 families who leave will be replaced by 150-200 more from neighboring villages?

Indeed why not seek the key to the solution of the labor resources problems of the Non-Chernozem in the south of the country? In our opinion, organized training of youth from southern republics in the vocational schools of central Russia and the participation of sponsor organizations in the construction and melioration work of the Non-Chernozem would be helpful.

However, migration processes are very complex by their nature. It is easier to attract people than to keep them. It is well known that good kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which people hear about from television and radio broadcasts and the newspapers, receive a constant stream of letters requesting work. In all matters connected with migration the main question is the living conditions in the broad sense -- conditions for labor and everyday life.

Let us dwell on this in more detail. First, the content of labor.

It must regrettably be noted: Young women are now leaving the countryside "more actively" than young men. The "marriageable girls problem" is becoming relatively acute here, and it must not be understimated. If the women leave, the men leave too.

Why do girls and young women not want to stay in the countryside? Of course, it is not only a question of the desire for city life. For the modern rural woman (universal secondary education!), work is equally significant. And not only the wages (these have increased considerably in recent years), but above all the nature and content of labor and the possibility of displaying creative initiative. Let us take these one by one.

LABOR ORGANIZATION. The livestock unit is the main workplace for the rural woman. Her wage is higher there than in arable farming and the work itself is constant and unlike many other jobs, is not connected with the seasonal nature of agricultural labor. But here is what the situation regarding milkmaids looks like in Pskovskaya Oblast. As of the beginning of the year, there were 2,916 milkmaids over 50 but only 685 under 30. Approximately 5,000 stockraising personnel were lacking. Rural girls are still unwilling to become milkmaids.

I will not be disclosing a secret if I say that labor organization in livestock units is chiefly to blame for this, because one-shift working exists practically everywhere. People in the countryside are well aware what is like. For city dwellers, I will explain: When animals are milked three times, one generally must get up at 0400 hours for the first milking and one gets back from the last at 2200-2300 hours. Even if the average workday does not exceed the norm, the workday is split into three sections. This is usually inconvenient for women: They can neither travel into the city nor do their large amount of housework.... And for young people this also means they cannot go out in the evening.

At the oblast's agricultural administration in Pskov, I tried to find out where in the oblast there is shift work on livestock units. The personnel of the oblast's agricultural administration spent a long time conscientiously recollecting together, with the help of papers, where and when two-shift working had been introduced but had collapsed; in another it had been eliminated; in another it existed only on paper. Eventually we discovered that there was two-shift working on one commodity dairy unit on the Krasnogorodskiy Sovkhoz in the rayon of the same name and that it had recently been introduced at one hog unit.

The main reason why it is not possible to organize two-shift working, personnel at the oblast and rayon levels believe, is the shortage of personnel, particular
Thus a vicious circle emerges, as we can see: There are no milkmaids because there is one-shift working, and there is one-shift working because there are no milkmaids.

Finally, it should be taken into account that today's young rural woman cannot tolerate things that her mother or grandmother once tolerated. Universal secondary education has considerably increased requirements and demands regarding the nature and content of rural young people's work. This must be taken into account.

MECHANIZATION. It is also worth considering the potential for expanding labor by women in arable farming using machines. There is a negligible number of women among agricultural machine operators. Not that there can be many, I think, given the present equipment. At the same time a machine operator's work is most interesting and well paid, whereas the "donkeywork" and work "wherever they send me" in which women predominate is less interesting and often not easy. Such work of course cannot attract the educated young woman of today. It is clearly worth being more persistent in resolving questions of creating agricultural equipment adapted to the requirements of the female. As is well known, in 1969 a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution instructed the relevant ministries to create a "women's" tractor. However, so far as I know, practically nothing has yet been done. So the rural woman is left with what is generally not a very great choice of occupations: the livestock unit; "clean" work in an office, of which there are many in the countryside, though even so there are still not enough jobs for everyone; or arable farming, though the work there depends on the weather and the earnings vary.

Many people now see the way out as being to organize auxiliary small enterprises [promysly] on kolkhozes everywhere. Indeed, wherever these enterprises employ a large number of people and are well organized, neither the manpower resources problem nor the "bride problem" exists in the acute form it does elsewhere. As an example, I can cite the "Rossiya leading kolkhoz in Velikolukskiy Rayon, Pskovskaya Oblast. People there produce large quantities of packaging for electrical instruments. wooden boxes for soap, gloves and many other necessary items. The auxiliary shops operate throughout the off season when the need for manpower for agriculture declines, and also in bad weather. I visited the kolkhoz in early July. The morning was fine but it began to rain by noon, and during the afternoon the auxiliary shops were working at full capacity. The enterprises are a great help to this kolkhoz: They provide big profits and constant wages, which keep young women on the kolkhoz. Many people believe that this can and should be done everywhere. That would be fine. But the problem is -- would work be found for all? All credit to the leaders of the Rossiya Kolkhoz, who have been able to organize close businesslike ties and to obtain orders from industrial enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga! But if this practice becomes widespread, a Leningrad factory will clearly find its suppliers of boxes not 450 km from Leningrad, but 45 km from there, perhaps. The opinion is emerging that auxiliary enterprises are now advantageous to some farms precisely because other farms lack them. But, of course, it is worth making full use of all potential in this direction.

ARMENIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES PUBLISHED

GF020516 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Armenian industry concluded the month of June with successful results. The production plan for June has been met by 102.1 percent and the production volume plan by 101.7 percent. The industrial unions and enterprises have met the past 7-month production plan by 102.3 percent and 77.6 million rubles of products were produced over the scheduled plan target. The achieving of production plans as compared to the same period last year increased by 3 percent -- that is, 104.3 million rubles more of products were produced as compared to the same period last year.

The industry has fulfilled the January-June export plan by 102.1 percent and 108.7 million rubles of goods were produced over the scheduled plan target. The production growth for the 7-month period was 3 percent higher or 148.8 million rubles more than for the same period last year. This means that our industrial workers are going all out in attaining the 103 percent standard that was demanded of them by the Armenian SSR Communist Party. To describe the production volume increase it is enough to say that 21.5 million rubles of goods is being produced in our republic every day.

All the ministries and administrations have met their production plans for the past months except the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry.

The labor production plan for industry has been met by 102.7 percent.

However, the achievements would have been higher if all production reserves had been fully utilized and if the whole production process had not been affected by those enterprises which lagged. Unfortunately, there are still many such enterprises. A total of 63 enterprises did not fulfill their production plans and 51 enterprises did not meet their 7-month production volume plans. Because of this, 11.3 million rubles of goods were not produced.

The cultivation and storage of grain, vegetable and fruits are still under way. The cultivation of fodder, tobacco, grapes and fruit groves is progressing. According to the figures received on 9 August, 31,100 hectares of grainfields, which account for 22.6 percent of all crop fields, have been cultivated. The average crop per hectare has reached 23.4 centners. A total of 9.5 tons of grain have been sold to the state. This figure constitutes 17.2 percent of the plan target.

The livestock breeders have also worked hard during the past months. The meat production in collective and state farms compared to the same period of last year has increased by 9 percent, milk production by 2 percent, and egg production by 7.6 percent. The milk yield per cow has increased by 30 kg. A total of 2,800 tons of milk and 11.6 million eggs more than the amounts for the same period last year have been sold to the state. However, the volume of meat purchased by the state was 1,500 tons less. A total of 24 rayons have not attained last year's standards.

EXPERIMENTAL GAS PIPE PRODUCED FOR POLAR USE

PM011453 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 August carries on page 1 a 600-word report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Cherkasov from Novomoskovsk in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. It says that the local pipe plant's experimental shop has rolled "the first 1,420mm-diameter two-layer spiral-weld gas pipes." The report says that they can withstand a pressure of around 120 atmospheres and that tests show they will "work perfectly in the polar north and withstand the most severe frosts."

AGRICULTURE SPECIALIST COMMENTS ON CSA DATA

LD020248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of the field work in the country. Commenting on this, one of the leading specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Viktor Igorevich Solovov, noted that in the past week the harvest rate has continued to increase. In this period alone grain has threshed on 15 million hectares. Throughout the country, various grain crops have now been threshed on 81 million hectares, which is 2/3 of all the area under crops.

In many union republics one can see both combines and sowing units in the fields. In the majority of the agricultural regions mass sowing has now begun. The optimum time for this is already coming to a close in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia. The farms in many oblasts have coped successfully with the plan for sowing winter crops. The area under rye has been considerably increased. Late-crop harvesting is currently getting under way.

On the fields of the Northern Caucasus, the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Zone and Altayskiy Kray, buckwheat is ripening and its threshing has begun. In Rostovskaya Oblast many farms have grown good millet crops. In many regions the machine operators have started to lift sugar beets. These roots have started to arrive for processing in Kirgiziya.

The harvest is gaining momentum on the cotton plantations. It is now underway in three union republics and is proceeding by hand. However, above the fields agricultural aviation planes are already at work. The cotton bushes are being prepared for leaf removal. Following this, the combines will come out into the fields. This year the task has been set to increase the scale of machine harvesting of raw cotton.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PROGRESS OF HARVEST ACTIVITY

PM011141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "Combines and Seed Drills in the Field"]

[Excerpts] By Monday grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on an area of approximately 40 million hectares in the RSFSR. This includes almost 8 million hectares during last week. Some 84.3 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Some 6,438,000 hectares have been sown to winter crops for grain and green fodder in the republic. So far this is less than last year -- 28.2 percent of the crop area.

Rain has created good reserves of moisture in the south of the country. In the southern Ukraine machine operators are carrying out a second sowing of fodder crops across a broad front on the tracts that have been cleared. Here it has long been the practice to obtain two harvests from one hectare, particularly on irrigated land. This time, too, second sowings occupy more than 12,000 hectares of irrigated land in the Crimea's Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon. In the Ukraine, second crops are already showing green on more than 1 million hectares. The local farmers' motto is this: "Take as much care with fodder as with grain."

The third cutting of perennial grasses is already taking place in Khersonskaya Oblast. Alfalfa has been particularly successful everywhere, and people here call it "strategic grass" because of its high yield of fodder units. Harvesting corn for silage has already begun. Machine operators who only recently were busy cutting grain crops have joined the fodder-producing detachments, and transport facilities have been provided.

Mass reaping is currently getting under way in the fields of the country's eastern granaries. Grain crops there ripen considerably later than in the south. Yet the first frosts occur and snow falls as early as September. It is always necessary to work with the utmost effort, day and night. Truck columns with the new harvest's grain are already hastening along the roads of north Kazakhstan. In Kustanayaska Oblast wheat is being windrowed on the second million hectares. The noise of engines has resounded in the fields on the Turgay steppe and near Tselinograd, Kokchetav....

PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR POTATO HARVEST

PM311233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists: "The Potato Field"]

[Excerpt] The mass potato lifting will begin soon. More than 3 million hectares of the tubers will have to be harvested on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Quite a good harvest has been grown. Local party, soviet and agricultural organs are doing much to ensure stable work by the sector and to increase production of this important food crop. The specialization and concentration of potato growing are deepening and the main, most favorable zones for the cultivation of the "second bread" have been determined. The area sown to new, high-yield strains has expanded. This year each hectare has received 2 tons more organic fertilizer and half a quintal more mineral fertilizer than last year. Industrial potato cultivation techniques have been introduced on 76,000 hectares The team conduct system is becoming increasingly widespread in the sector.

The harvesting of early potatoes continues. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are obtaining an average of 100 or more quintals of output. For instance, farms in the Moscow area are getting 120-140 quintals per hectare and some farms in Ramenskiy, Kolomenskiy and Dmitrovskiy Rayons are getting up to 160-170 quintals. The farmers of Kaluzhskaya Oblast have begun working in an organized fashion. Thus, V. Gavrilenko's link on the Kaluzhskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum harvested 35 hectares of tubers in a few days. The farm is selling early output to the state.

The country's industrial centers are already receiving early potatoes. The farms of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays have sold the state more tubers than last year. However, in Kirgiziya and Bryanskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts the pace of the purchases is slower than last August. The point is not only that the potatoes are late ripening this year. The timely handover of output is sometimes being hampered by a lack of organization and coordination in the actions of transport, procurement and trade workers.

In a number of areas heavy rainfall and heat have caused the appearance of plant diseases and pests. According to Soyuzselkhozkhimiya, more than 6 million hectares of plantings have been treated with protection agents. This means that agrochemical workers have an average visited each field twice. Nonetheless, local agricultural organs have not everywhere taken adequate measures to combat phytophthora infection.

Potato growers are preparing carefully for the upcoming harvest campaign. Over 30,000 harvesting and transport detachments and links have been formed. They have been assigned 70,000 combines, and 137,000 diggers. The equipment is mostly ready for work. The farms of the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia and Leningradskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts have almost finished equipment repairs. Machine operators are paying special attention to setting and leakproofing the units.

However, there are also units that are out of commission on a number of farms. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia and Chelyabinskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts are slower than last year in straightening out the potato harvesting equipment.

Storage facilities are being prepared and their equipment is being checked and adjusted on farms and at fruit and vegetable bases. The complex task of preserving what has been grown and preventing tuber spoilage necessitates pooling the efforts to those who grow the output and those who have to transport it to the consumer.

Unfortunately, by no means all the vegetable and potato storage facilities that it was planned to construct by the beginning of the harvesting will be commissioned this year. A considerable lag in their construction has been allowed to occur in Permskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts.

Transportation and procurement methods that make it possible to preserve as much output as possible must be more boldly and more resolutely introduced. The use of containers, trays and refrigerator trucks produces considerable benefits. The actual reception of tubers in the fields has also proved to be quite useful. This year it is planned to procure approximately 3 million tons of them in this way. That is almost twice as much as last year. Direct ties between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and trade and public catering enterprises also produce good results. Such experience has been accumulated in Georgia and in Sverdlovskaya and other oblasts.

The Food Program envisages major measures to improve potato supplies to the population. While increasing production and improving quality, it is planned to sharply reduce losses along the road from the fields to consumers. A great deal can be done as early as this year to solve these problems. It is important to display greater organization during the harvest campaign in potato plantations.

GOSSNAB AIDE ON FOOD PACKAGING PROBLEMS

PM311545 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 August carries on page 2, under the headline "Packaging for Output," a 1,600-word article by USSR Gossnab Deputy Chairman A. Lebed on the problems involved in improving the packaging of agricultural output in order to reduce losses and thus help fulfill the Food Program. Lebed notes that "45.6 percent of our packaging is made of wood" and complains of industry's slowness to develop and produce the plastic and metal packaging and cardboard boxes neede by the food industry.

A recent Council of Ministers resolution provides for "considerable capital investments" in plants to produce packaging, but there is also a need for an "economical, thrifty attitude toward boxes, barrels and containers." Stressing that packaging is "indeed a sector," Lebed concludes by urging that the status of the sector's management be raised: "It seems advisable, without increasing the management apparatus, to form a central department for packaging with a developed local network from the many uncoordinated sectorial organizations."

RSFSR CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF HARVEST WORK

LD311656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR today released information about the progress of work in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Stefan Filippovich Borshch, chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, commenting on it at our request, noted that over the past week the grain harvesting rates have been higher than in the previous week. Grain and pulse crops have now been threshed on almost 43 million hectares, 61 percent of the total area to be harvested.

Harvesting is now proceeding smoothly in the Volga-Vyatka Region, Bashkiriya, Tatariya and Chelyabinskaya Oblast. Central-Chernozem Zone farms are completing the harvesting. Winter crops have now been sown on an area of almost 10 million hectares. This is 44 percent of the plan. Optimum time for sowing is coming to a close in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Farms in Vologodskaya and Arkhangelskaya Oblasts and the Mariyskaya and Mordovskaya ASSR's are successfully coping with the sowing. At the same time, the soil is being slowly prepared for sowing in Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Bryanskaya and other oblasts. Rates of laying in of seeds are not yet great on many farms in Orelskaya, Kirovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts.

TWO COSMOS-SERIES SATELLITES LAUNCHED 1 SEP

Cosmos-1403

LD011344 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artifical earth satellite, Cosmos-1403, to continue space exploration.

The sputnik's initial period of revolution is 90.2 minutes, maximum distance from earth -- 380 km, minimum distance -- 216 km, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1404

LD011528 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union has launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1404, today.

The satellite carries aboard scientific equipment intended to continue studies of outer space.

The satellite has the initial period of revolution of 90.2 minutes, its maximum distance from earth's surface is 394 km, its minimum distance is 211 km, and the inclination of its orbit is 72.9 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellite is operating normally.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE TELEVISION -- Oil workers living on Poluostrov Buzachi are now able to watch color television. The reliable television system broadcasting on Poluostrov Mangyshlak combines both satellite and cable transmissions. Only 1 percent of the population on Mangyshlak -- shepherds living in remote pasture areas -- are unable to watch television. By the end of the year, sufficient Ekran transmitters will have been installed there also, and everyone living on the peninsula will be able to watch television. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 20 Aug 82 LD]